

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. AND FOR THE RIGHT, AS WE UNDERSTAND THE RIGHT TO BE.

VOL. IV. No. 22.

J. J. BURKE.
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday Morning Jan. 29, 1891.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.
No. 5, 5:07 P. M.
No. 7, 10:19 A. M.
No. 9, 7:10 P. M.
No. 11, 12:30 A. M.
Reference mark * Stop on signal.
During the Summer Season, all of the above trains, run daily between Chicago and Waukegan, except the Milk train, Nos. 9 and 10.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agt.

GOING SOUTH.
No. 2, 5:05 A. M.
No. 4, 11:55 A. M.
No. 6, 8:47 P. M.
No. 8, 7:55 A. M.
No. 10, 7:55 A. M.

TRAINS GIVEN STOP AT ANTIOCH.

Antioch Home News.

Charles Gaines of Bristol was a caller on Saturday last.

What a lot of pretty "skule ma'ms" there were in town Saturday.

An occasional sportsman strays out from the city to hunt rabbits and to fish.

Charles Harden sold thirty acres of his "lake front" to C. Coon the fore part of the week.

Quite a number of the men at the Swift ice house of Lake Villa were "laid off" last week.

Mr. J. L. Harden is now feeding 1,200 sheep, quite a number of which are now about ready for the market.

The ANTIOCH NEWS and the Chicago weekly *Inter Ocean* or *Journal* to new subscribers, one year for \$1.80.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilton have been entertaining a couple of their nephews from Elgin during the past week.

Robert Grice and wife have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wedge. Mrs. Grice's father and mother, during the past week.

FOR SALE:—Building lots for \$75.00 and up, in Hancock's Addition to Antioch.

CHINN & BURKE.

Mr. Ira Webb Sr. and his brother Christopher started for New York on Saturday last, called there by the serious illness of their sister.

Arthur Edgar has leased the meat market, recently purchased of R. Johannott, by Wm. Gray, and will run the same during the coming season.

Georgie Wedge recently purchased a house and lot in Waukegan and will make that place his home for the future. He moved his household effects down during the past week.

The man who bought a "swell bodied" cutter with the intention of using it this winter might as well trade it off for a pair of rubber boots, if the weather holds out like this.

Another dangerous counterfeit has been discovered. This time it is a five dollar gold piece. This need not give editors any anxiety, as they are seldom if ever, asked to take a gold piece of that denomination.

W. Chaffin, ex-Grand Chief Templar of Wisconsin I. O. G. T. and editor of the *Western Good Templar*, will give one of his popular temperance lectures in this village, Wednesday evening Feb. 4th. Mr. Chaffin is one of the best temperance lecturers in the country and will make it interesting for all who attend. Don't fail to hear him. The lecture will be given at the M. E. church and all are cordially invited to be present.

The Teutonia Society of Burlington will give a grand annual masquerade on next Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, '91, at the Burlington opera house. Music will be furnished by the Ray and Williams full Orchestra of Waukegan. The Society will spare neither time nor money in making the event a grand success. Tickets 50 cents. Everybody invited.

Mr. C. O. Foltz has been in Chicago for some time past.

The teacher's meeting in this village on Saturday last was quite well attended.

LOST:—Early Saturday morning between Roger's Hall and the bridge, a black woolen shawl. Finder please leave at the News office and oblige the owner.

The Cemetery Association will hold their monthly sociable at the home of Mrs. D. A. Williams Tuesday afternoon Feb. 3d. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Maud E. Simons Sec.

Messrs C. B. Harrison & Son having got their feed mill in perfect working order are prepared to do first class grinding on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week at reasonable rates.

I have just received a new stock of silverware. All parties wanting any thing in this line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods. A large stock of watches always on hand at lowest prices.

L. W. Lewis.

Lounges, \$4.50, woven wire springs, \$1.75, chairs, 50 cents each, chambersuits (3 pieces) \$13.50, plush parlor suits, \$26.00, for ten days from this date. Everything else also at bed rock prices at J. C. James & Son's furniture store.

The meetings being held at the Disciple church are full of interest and are well attended. There will be preaching every evening the balance of this week and every evening next week at 7 P. M. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

A fair sized crowd attended the avoirdupois social at Chinn's hall last Monday evening and all report a good time. The market was fairly good and prices ruled high. Light and medium weights were in great demand, and in most cases were quickly disposed of.

The following are the officers elected at the I. O. G. T. meeting Tuesday evening: R. M. Haynes, C. T., Nellie Didama, V. T., Maude Williams, Sec., Thomas Brogan, Fin. Sec., Thomas Holloman, Treas. Clayton Udell, Marshal, Walter Lecture, Guard, Chas. Van Patten, Sen.

Every little while there comes a spring-like zephyr bounding across the face of nature, forming mud here—a tiny rill there, and giving to the atmosphere more the peculiar mildness of spring weather than that usually enjoyed in mid-winter, by even more favored countries than this. This will be all well if it ends well, but who can say that a full grown blizzard may not come sailing airily up one of these days and send the "mercury" galloping down into the bulb in no time. This is not an improbable conclusion for the weather to arrive at, so think twice before you trade your winter overcoat off for a summer ulster and a straw hat.

While returning home from Waukegan Sunday last and when in the near vicinity of Wadsworth Mr. N. Burnett of this village and his mother were startled to see a little tot scarcely two and one half summers old walking along in the road ahead of their team. The child's hands were guiltless of mittens and it was but scantily clothed otherwise. When lifted into Mr. Burnett's wagon and questioned as to where it was going the child replied "To find mamma." Mr. Burnett brought the little wanderer a short distance to the place of Mr. Cashmore, but was surprised to learn there that they knew nothing about the child nor to whom it belonged. The little traveler was left with Mr. Cashmore's people, but to whom it belongs or from whence it came seems to be a mystery.

LANCASTERVILLE.

Mr. Jas. Gibbs will deliver a temperance lecture at the station soon.

The literary society will have a mock trial one week from Saturday evening.

Mr. Patrick Monahan made calls upon friends in Northfield the first of the week.

A pleasant time was had by all who attended the social gathering at Mr. and Mrs. Edd Kennedy's.

Messrs Johnnie Yore and Tommy Redman went to Chicago on business the middle of the week. The boys brought back some blooded horses.

Mr. Jas. Redmond has made a settlement with the St. Paul R. R. Co. Mr. Redmond is to receive twelve hundred dollars damage for injuries which he received. This may seem a large amount to some but when we reflect that Mr. Redmond received his injuries by no fault of his, and that he will probably never get entirely over his injuries, it seems but a small amount.

HAINESVILLE NOTES.

Revival meetings continue at Grays Lake station.

Elder Taylor preached at Hainesville on Sunday and Sunday evening.

Nora Sullivan is on the sick list this week and has been troubled with bleeding at her lungs.

The infant sons of Fred Bower and John Converse have both been sick lately.

The following named officers of Rising Sun Lodge No. 115 A. F. & A. Masons were installed on Saturday evening last: Emory J. Tower W. M., Henry C. Edwards S. W., Delbert C. Ames J. W., Albert Raught Treas., Charles Whitehead Secy., J. T. DeVoe S. D., Garner VanDeusen J. D., Alex Tweed S. S., Henry Dombiski J. L., Rens Shepherd, T.

The Amateur Band Concert.

The Amateur Band concert on last Friday evening was quite largely attended and was in every respect a big success. Luck of space forbids an extended mention of the programme as rendered and we can but barely touch upon the principal features of the evenings entertainment. Owing to the fact that a number who were on for the entertainment were unable to attend, the programme was not carried out in full. The first to respond to an encore was Mr. William Hodge, who certainly did full justice to the character song "The Raggedest Man In Town." In some unaccountable way Will had secured an "outfit" that would put to shame that of many a Knight of the dusty highway, in its tattered and soiled appearance. He was shortly followed by Mrs. Hook and Mrs. Burnett, who favored the audience with a well rendered duet. This was followed by a solo by A. Bain who received a hearty encore as did also a solo by S. Spafford later on. In a well rendered and truly laughable speech Miss Smith, of Ivanhoe, admonished our young men to "Court Fair" and being encored responded in a recital of the vexations that fall to the lot of the busy mortal—man—who fails to at all times keep his hair clipped to within the prescribed fashionable limit. To say that the above mentioned parts were the special features of the entertainment casts no discredit on the other parts of the programme which were certainly all well rendered. The majority of the young people remained for the dance and all seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Wisconsin Central Time Table. Trains arrive at and depart from Trevor. as follows:

NORTH.
No. 1, 12:45 a. m.
No. 3, 10:30 P. M.
No. 5, 5:14 P. M.
No. 7, 10:25 a. m.
No. 9, 7:20 P. M.

SOUTH.
No. 2, 4:52 a. m.
No. 4, 8:03 a. m.
No. 6, 11:53 a. m.
No. 8, 6:30 P. M.
No. 10, 1:20 a. m.

TREVOR, WIS.

Sam Stewart is busy getting up his summers wood and doing chores.

There is not much news stirring, no marriages, births or deaths to chronicle.

Mr. John Bohrn and son Willie are visiting his sister Mrs. C. Mehrn and brother Leonard Bohrn of Chicago.

Miss Susie Saulsbury of Burlington was the guest of Miss Cora Reynolds at the house of D. C. Stewart last Monday.

The weather still holds fine and the roads are good while our eastern friends seem to have a foretaste of what they term western blizzards. Wonder how they like them.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Green Bay are happy after having the home for the widows and orphans of the Odd Fellows of Wisconsin established at Green Bay, which was turned over to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin, Jan. 23, 1891 and by them dedicated for the uses and purposes designed by the Grand Lodge and daughters of Rebecca. The building is an ornament to Green Bay, of which its people may well feel proud. There were nearly all of the old members present, of whom the following notables may be mentioned: the old venerable (White Chief of the Winnebagoes) Sam Ryan, L. B. Hills, P. G. Secretary for nearly a quarter of a Century, Werden Reynolds, David Adler, Grand Treas., P. G. Muster Hubbard, P. G. M. Ostrander, P. G. P., S. A. Didama, P. G. M. Vivan, and a host of old workers for the good of the order, who seemed to enjoy the consummation of the great object for which the ladies of our benevolent order have so long diligently worked. May God bless them all.

CAMP LAKE.

Edna McVey is on the sick list.

John Gallagher took in Kenosha last week.

Mr. Lamb has opened his new store. Give him a call.

A few of the young people attended the concert at Wilmet. All reported it excellent.

ROSECRANS.

Rumor reports a dance at Russell next Friday evening.

Hetric Welch returned from Valparaiso last week where he has been attending school for the past six months.

Daniel Crawford and family of Apple River were called here last Thursday by the death of his mother which occurred on Tuesday Jan. 20th.

William Giddings of Russell has sold his half interest in the hardware and grocery store at that place to George Diver and has returned to Hebron Ill., his former home.

COUNTY SEAT ITEMS.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

S. H. Kennedy is rushed with real estate business.

Mrs. Margaret M. wife of Ira A. Rice died in this city Jan. 18th aged 68 years.

To Mr. Jebb of the Sugar Refinery is due the credit of securing the Washburn-Moen Co. for this city.

Mrs. Chas. Phillips is ill at her home in this city.

B. G. Blowney will build a two story brick store in the spring where his harness shop is now located.

Brick has been drawn for a new store to be erected by H. J. Slyfield just north of the Waukegan House.

The Washburn-Moen Co. will expend \$3,000,000 in improvements this year, and they will employ from 3,000 to 4,000 hands.

The store of W. P. Higley will be removed to the old Peoples Drug Store. R. T. Perrin will occupy the store vacated by Mr. Higley.

Thomas McClure and several others went to Springfield during the week to attend the balloting for United States Senator.

G. W. Price and family have returned from St. Louis and will reside on Genesee street until their elegant new home on Grand Avenue is completed.

Harbor improvements are about to begin. Dead River will be dredged and piled on both sides and arranged so that vessels can enter and leave the harbor there.

The order of Iron Hall will give a masquerade at the Opera House Feb. 5th. An Italian orchestra from Chicago will furnish music.

A masquerade ball will be given at the Armory, Feb. 4th. Prof. H. L. Harlow will superintend the music.

Geo. Grice, formerly of Antioch can now be found at the blacksmith shop of the late Stephen A. Wolford.

The number of real estate sales since the Washburn-Moen Wire Co. decided to locate here is marvelous. For the company 5 acres were bought of Mr. Jebb for \$30,000, 40 acres of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry., the Brainard property of 115 acres at \$100 per acre, and the Wadsworth property, 140 acres at \$350 per acre. The Durkin property for \$55,000 has also just been bought for the same company, and 95 acres have been sold by Mr. Israel for \$75,000.

Next to real estate excitement comes the railroad projects. It is reported that the Milwaukee & Lake Shore R. R. is about to be extended through Waukegan, along the lake. The Chicago & Rock Island R. R. has surveyed in the western part of town and it is expected that the road will be built at once. The Ergany property on Grand Avenue, a tract of 10 acres has been bought for this road. It is said \$10,000 was paid for it.

Mr. Durkin was offered \$35,000 for his property a short time ago and has now sold at an advance of \$20,000. Mr. Jebb made \$28,000 on some land bought a few months ago. Mr. Browning of the Sugar Refinery has been offered more than double the money just paid for the Helmholtz property. Many sales have been made which are not mentioned here and many more are about to be made. The enormity of the sales make this "the greatest boom in the West."

John Woodbridge & Co. of Chicago purchased of W. H. Stripe 17 acres for \$4000, of Alfred Stripe 14 acres for \$5000, of Mr. Ragan 20 acres for nearly \$10,000, of Mrs. Richmond 40 acres at \$250 per acre, of Mr. Schenniman 55 acres for \$300 per acre. The Helmholtz tract of 31 acres was bought by Henry Broning for \$15,000, 30 acres of the Durkin property was purchased by E. S. Dyer & Co. of Chicago for \$3,000, the Kinney property of 32 acres by Lyon & Sawyer at \$200 per acre. C. A. Murray and Geo. Burnett purchased 40 acres of Mr. McDermott at \$400 per acre. All of this land lies in the south part of town.

Married.

ALCOTT-LINCOLN.—In the parlors of the Ludlow House, Monroe, Wis., Jan. 12, 1891, by Rev. B. L. Prescott of Brodhead, Mr. Wm. Alcott, of Brodhead, to Mrs. Angie A. Lincoln, of El Paso, Ill. There are but few men in this vicinity who are better known or more highly esteemed than William Alcott. He has been for years a resident of our neighboring town of Spring Valley where he has devoted himself to dairying and fruit growing. A few months ago, he sold his farm and we trust he will become a permanent resident of this village which has long been his business headquarters and post office address. Mrs. Alcott comes here as a stranger but she is a lady of culture and refinement and will receive a hearty welcome here.—*Brodhead Independent.*

MARRIED:—At the home of Mr. Albert Moorhouse, in the town of Bristol, Wis., Jan. 25, Mr. William Stratton of Spring Prairie, Wis. to Mrs. Emma Pulver of Wadsworth, Ill. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small company who had gathered for the occasion, and the happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax collector will be at Millburn Mondays, Lake Villa Wednesdays and at the store of Ben Stone in Antioch on Saturdays of each week, after this date, prepared to receive the taxes for 1890.

A. J. Felter, Col., Jan. 23d '91.

SAW FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a ten-horse buzz saw in good order, which I will dispose of very reasonable. Call on or address Barney Trieger, Grass Lake, Ill.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction in the town of Libertyville, one and one half miles east of Rockfeller, TUESDAY FEB. 10, 1891.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the following property to-wit: 23 cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 1 yearling heifer, 5 steers, 1 yearling bull, 3 work horses, a quantity of tame hay, crib of corn, also seed corn, a number of milk cans, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:

All sums of \$10 or under cash, on all sums over \$10 twelve months time will be given on good approved notes with 6 per-cent. interest. JOHN JAMIESON, Henry Apley, Auctioneer.

Laura Jean Libbey's Best.

A delightful love-story, full of passion and intrigue, and written in Laura Jean Libbey's best vein entitled, "Ulmont Ulvestord," begins in this week's New York FAMILY STORY PAPER. It is a splendid story, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of admirers of the charming and versatile young authoress of "Miss Middleton's Lover." Our readers should not fail to buy a copy of this week's FAMILY STORY PAPER, so that they can read the opening chapters of "Ulmont Ulvestord," by Laura Jean Libbey.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold to W. H. Morgan of Union Grove, Wis. all my interest in the firm of B. D. Dunning & Co except the outstanding accounts. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts as we are anxious to close up the business as soon as possible. The new firm of Dixon & Morgan will carry on the business at the old stand. They have a full line of general merchandise including hardware, pumps &c. They are young men of good reputation and will spare no pains for the interest of their customers. Thanking you for your liberal patronage and wishing you prosperity, I remain Yours very truly B. D. Dunning.

Men Who Advertise and need a new idea now and then, or who have not always the time or inclination to prepare their advertisements, will find a valuable assistant in the novel book of "Ideas for Advertisers" just published by D. T. Mallett, New Haven, Conn., and sent on receipt of \$1.00, post paid. He also publishes a tasty pamphlet called "When," (price 25c.) a treasury of good advice to business men. Descriptive circulars of both these new books can be obtained upon request to the publisher.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

Two tramps were arrested at Dubuque, Iowa, suspected of being the men who killed Conductor O'Neil at Long Point last Tuesday. They claim they were only stealing a ride and are not the men wanted. They say they were arrested at Muscatine on the same charge and were released.

The town of Elias E. Coe was burned at Cincinnati. Loss \$16,000.

At Laurel Station, Pa., William Foulks suddenly became insane and killed his wife.

A drug trust with a capital of \$30,000,000 is said to be in course of formation.

The Seattle harbor line cases, involving \$8,000,000 worth of property, have been decided in favor of the property owners.

James B. Barton, formerly of Chicago, has sued the Salt Lake Tribune for \$105,000 for saying that he was a detective in the employ of the Mormons.

Henry L. Branham, mayor of Litchfield, Minn., and president of the State bank, killed himself because his bank had only \$10,000 wherewith to pay \$100,000 liabilities.

Business failures for the week number 350, compared with 411 last week, and 35 in the corresponding week of 1899.

The tannery of Albert Frost at Milwaukee burned, causing a loss of \$40,000, with insurance of \$23,000.

The Rev. Father Malone, a Catholic priest of Denver, Colo., slipped on the ice at New York and fractured his skull.

At Boston the Mexican directors passed a formal vote to retire the priority fees, of which there are \$5,000,000. They may be called at 110.

James Faulkner, charged with wrecking the Danville Bank, pleaded guilty to making a false report to the Controller of Currency at Albany and was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for five years.

The Standard Oil company will build two compartment vessels of the whale-back pattern, designed expressly for carrying oil in bulk from the lower lake ports to Superior.

At Huntington, Pa., David Smolinski's friends made fun of his nose, which so affected his affluence that he canceled the engagement, and then David hanged himself.

Chester Turney of Des Moines, the ex-convict whose mother had Gov. Larrabee arrested for libel, has caused a separation between ex-Congressman C. H. Gillette and his wife.

A New York woman has had her father arrested on a charge of larceny in order to get back wedding presents given her by him, but returned by her husband, from whom she is divorced.

Locky White, a well-known local politician of New Orleans, was shot in four places and fatally wounded by W. D. Freeman, a noted hoodlum. Whiskey caused the shooting.

C. E. Pratt, a New York broker, committed suicide at Rahway, N. J.

Thomas Meigs died near Akron, Ohio, aged 100 years and 5 months.

Brigadier-General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the army, has been placed on the retired list.

Offers of British capital for railroads in portions of German Africa are being considered at Berlin.

The strike of 2,000 miners at Sosnowice, Russia, marks the first strike in that Empire. Men at the Imperial dock-yards, St. Petersburg, have also struck.

The Arkansas House of Representatives a joint resolution was adopted to postpone action on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the Arkansas exhibit at the world's fair until after action by Congress on the "force" bill.

John K. Ayletote, editor of the Daily Democrat, at Hamilton, Ohio, was caught in the fly wheel in the engine room and instantly killed.

Being told by a medium that her husband was faithless Mrs. Ludwig Anderson poisoned herself and three children at Brockton, Mass.

The flour output at Minneapolis last week was 115,000 barrels, against 110,070 the preceding week. A dull market and lower prices are reported by the millers.

Z. Presnell of Nevada, Iowa, was found shot through the head in his harness shop. He was dead when found. Whether it was murder or suicide cannot be discovered.

Mrs. Julia Higgins, who recently poisoned her four children at her home near Brandenburg, Ky., was found by a jury to be demented and was sent to the asylum.

A Swedish servant killed himself in the residence of C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate at New York. Mrs. Huntington was entertaining friends at the time, but her husband had the body removed without her or their knowledge.

Of a population of 13,913 of school age in Champaign county, Illinois, but nine between the ages of 13 and 21 are unable to read or write, and of this number six are mentally weak.

Great excitement exists at Cloquet, Minn., over a find of outcroppings of iron ore and large deposits of rock salt about one mile from the center of Cloquet. On the property valuable slate exists, and the work of quarrying was begun some time ago.

Watson C. Equire was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Washington.

It was decided by Secretaries Blaine and Tracy that the flagship Charleston shall convey the remains of King Kalakaua to Hawaii.

Leocadia Harrington, known as Leo Coles, a former actress, aged 22 years, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at New York.

It has been discovered that Ethel Towne, acquitted of forgery at Terre Haute, had passed several worthless checks in St. Louis in 1899, where she was known as Helen M. Rogers.

Guatemalan officers are reported to be buying arms and ammunition in New York.

It is announced that the Alliance Twine company of Des Moines has purchased all of Lowry's patents for the manufacture of binding twine from slough grass and will start a \$30,000 plant there.

J. Van Dusen, a farmer living twelve miles from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was shot and fatally wounded by his son. The trouble grew out of an old feud. The sheriff and posse are after the murderer.

It is reported in Springfield, Mo., by private telegraph that John Baker, treasurer of McDonald county, is short in his accounts to the extent of \$7,000. Baker held office in that county for more than twenty years.

H. M. Teller, Republican, was elected United States Senator from Colorado; Vance, from North Carolina, and Don Cameron from Pennsylvania.

William Dillon, of Hawkins, Wyo., a character in the West, shot a bartender dead at Ogden for refusing to drink with him.

Wharton Sharkey, as the result of a quarrel over a delinquent board bill, shot his landlady and committed suicide at Findlay, Ohio.

Charles Young, the engineer of a coal mine at Milan, Mo., was instantly killed by falling down the coal shaft.

At Olympic, Wash., Senator Metcalf arose and charged Senator Clarke with attempting to bribe him to vote for Calkins for United States Senator and deposited \$500 with the Speaker that Clarke had paid him.

The hole-in-the-wall saloons of Boone, Iowa, have become alarmed at the movements of the Law-and-Order league and closed their doors.

At Morristown, Pa., Colonel Theodore W. Bean, prominent in Republican politics in Pennsylvania, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Financial trouble was the cause.

At Toledo, Ohio, Sesh Earnest, a shipyard clerk, attempted to murder his wife, and, supposing he had done so, placed a revolver to his head and shot himself dead.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, died in San Francisco.

District Judge Winne at Vinton, Iowa, made a decision maintaining that Congress had power to pass the Wilson bill and that it was not necessary to re-enact the State prohibitory law.

The Missouri River is still open in South Dakota, with the temperature at 65 degrees. As the river usually breaks up in February fears are entertained that there will be ice crop.

Job Fitchard was shot dead by his brother-in-law near Hot Springs, Ark., the result of an old feud.

At St. Louis the cool-headedness and presence of mind displayed by the teachers of the Shaw School averted what would otherwise have developed into a panic, attended with loss of life among the pupils. Fire was discovered in the basement, and the children became greatly excited, but were all gotten out safely. Loss, \$3,000.

It is reported that the Big Ox Mining Company of Montana, have arranged their financial difficulties, and that hereafter they will be on a solid footing.

At Lexington, Ky., Daniel Frazier and wife and Peter White and wife, all colored, were poisoned. The first named Frazier, White's daughter, was arrested and confessed putting arsenic in the coffee.

An Indianapolis dispatch says Warden Murdock of the Michigan City prison, who is charged by Gov. Hovey with unlawfully holding \$46,000 that he should have paid into the State treasury several months ago, telegraphed to this city that he was ready for an investigation at any time.

Notice was served on Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, that on Jan. 29 ex-Governor Thayer would apply for an injunction to restrain him from performing the duties of Governor.

Suits attacking the McKinley act, similar to those begun at Chicago and Cincinnati, have been entered by St. Louis importers.

At Bradlock, Pa., Jacob Walters and his son Harry were literally cut to pieces by a train while walking on the track.

Frederick Miller, an engineer on the New York Central railroad, was killed by striking his head against a bridge while looking out of his cab window near West Albany, N. Y.

The Supreme court of Missouri decided that the act of extending the limits of Kansas City a year ago, so as to take in twenty-two miles of new territory, was illegal and invalid. The five aldermen elected from the new territory will lose their seats, and all ordinances passed since annexation are invalidated.

Hettie Fontaine, aged 16, living near Seymour, Ind., blew out her brains because her father forbade her to keep company with a young man.

KIDNAPING A LEGISLATOR.

How a Senatorial Contest Is Carried On in South Dakota.

A Pierre, S. D., special says a sensation has been created in the House of Representatives by an alleged attempt on the part of the Independents to kidnap Representative Reece, a Republican member, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

It is claimed that two of the independent members of the House persuaded Reece to accept a social invitation at the home of a gentleman living some miles out of Pierre, and while he was there they wickedly endeavored to get him intoxicated. The plan then was to cart him away to a neighbor's to be cared for until his "illness" was over, and in the meantime the independent would return to the city and take their places ready for a vote. It is even declared that Mr. Reece was placed in a carriage and the attempt made to carry out the plan, but the Republican Representative was too smart, and when he discovered that the vehicle was going in the wrong direction he created such a row that the scheme was abandoned. The facts in the case will probably be brought out in the investigation that is to be had.

The Story of a Check.

A Dubuque, Ia., special says: A case of some importance has been on trial for some days in the Dubuque District Court. The Globe Light and Heat company of Chicago sent a check for \$225 to C. H. Volbert, its agent in Dubuque. Volbert ran away the day before it came. The check was endorsed by Mrs. C. H. Volbert and paid by the German Trust and Savings Bank of this city. The Chicago bank, on which the check was drawn, refused payment on the ground that Volbert had not endorsed it. The Globe Light and Heat company brought suit to replenish the check from the Dubuque bank. The court decided that the latter, having paid the check, had the right of possession standing to sue the Illinois bank. The plaintiff thereupon dismissed the case.

Will Discuss Anarchism.

From Rome it is reported that the bundest, or federal council, has been officially notified of the intention of the powers to hold an international congress here during the present year, when the subject of anarchism will be fully discussed.

Illinois Central Dividend. The Illinois Central has declared its fifty-seventh semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent cash from the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1899. The dividend is payable March 2.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

GOV. HILL WAS FORMALLY ELECTED SENATOR.

Voorhees Will Succeed Himself in the Senate—Hurling in Illinois—Other Senatorial Struggles.

Both branches of the New York Legislature voted for a United States Senator.



DAVID BENNETT HILL. The ballot resulted, Hill, 51; Evans, 79. In the Senate the vote stood, Hill, 13; Evans, 19. All the Democrats were present.

VOORHEES POLLS HIS FULL VOTE.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash Succeeds Himself in the Senate.

At Indianapolis the joint convention of the two Houses of the Indiana General Assembly for the election of a United



States Senator was held. The proceedings were without special interest. Voorhees was elected to succeed himself for the term of six years from the 4th of next March. He received 109 votes and Gov. Hovey 40.

Dr. Gallinger for the Senate.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says a ballot was taken in both branches of the Legislature for a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Henry W. Blair. In the House the ballot resulted as follows: Charles H. Burns, 1; Charles A. Sinclair (Rep.), 163; Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep.), 181. In the Senate the ballot stood: Harry Bingham, 1; Charles A. Sinclair, 9; Jacob H. Gallinger, 14. In each House the name of Dr. Gallinger was ordered entered upon the records as the choice of a majority of the members.

Mitchell, of Oregon, Re-Elected.

Salem, Ore., telegram: The Senate and House balloted in separate session for United States Senator to succeed J. H. Mitchell. In the Senate the ballot resulted: J. H. Mitchell (Rep.), 22; B. Goldsmith (Dem.), 6. In the House the vote was: Mitchell 41, Goldsmith 19.

Senator Vest Re-Elected.

A Jefferson City dispatch says the vote in the Senate on United States Senator was: Vest (Dem.), 24; Headlee, (Rep.), 7; Jones (Labor), 1.

In the House the vote was: Vest, 109; Headlee, 25; Leonard (Labor), 6.

Decision Against a Bank.

Ottumwa, Ia., telegram: Judge Burton today handed down a decision in the case of the First National Bank against the local Board of Equalization. The bank had sued for redress from double taxation of a portion of its funds alleged to be exempted stock. This represented an investment of \$13,500 in its real estate. The plaintiffs claimed this should have been deducted from the whole amount of capital stock, but that instead only \$8,147 was so deducted, making a double taxation of \$5,353. The judge ruled that the cash value of the real estate should not be deducted from the capital stock unless the stock is reduced that much, and gave his decision against the bank.

Shot by an Angry Husband.

Caldwell, Kas., telegram: J. L. Tracy, a freight brakeman on the Rock Island road, was shot and instantly killed Monday night by William Brooks, of this city. Tracy went to the home of Brooks for the purpose of meeting Brooks' wife, with whom he had been intimate. He persisted in his attention after finding the woman's husband at home and was thrown out of doors by Brooks. On attempting to re-enter he was shot through the heart by Brooks. Tracy lived at Freeport, Ill.

Gave Millions for \$100,000.

Helena, Mont., telegram: E. A. Street, a telegraph operator of Helena, is \$100,000 richer than a few weeks ago, but is aware that he sold millions for that amount. Street works at telegraphy in the winter and prospects in the summer. Some time ago he located a placer mine in Lemhi county, Idaho, and bought up adjoining claims till he had 1,000 acres. He reported his find to ex-Senator Tabor, who sent experts to examine it and on their report paid Street \$100,000 for his property. It is now reported that the placer property is worth fully \$15,000,000.

Posted as a Swindler.

Berlin cablegram: There is wild excitement in trade circles here to-day. An American named John Brown of Hartford Bros. of New York has been posted as a swindler by the police because of his trying to obtain goods under false pretences.

Melanson Is Seriously Ill.

From Paris: Melanson, the famous painter, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. He has been confined to his bed ten days and is no better. His friends are alarmed. Melanson is 80 years of age.

BURNING THEIR FURNITURE.

Immediate Aid to Be Given the Sufferers in Hawkins County, Kansas.

A special from Topeka says Gov. Humphrey received through the board of railway commissioners a dispatch from Hawkins county stating that the suffering in Northwestern Kansas due to hunger and cold was greater than had been reported and that immediate steps must be taken to render assistance. A message was hastily drawn up and submitted to the Legislature advising an emergency bill, by which coal could be shipped at the State's expense from the coal mines near Leavenworth. Dr. York, the Representative of Hawkins, was given permission to lay before the House the condition of affairs in his county. He said that he was in receipt of a long dispatch, which stated that many of the settlers were burning their furniture, and that more than twelve inches of snow covered the ground. The bill will be drawn up and passed at the morning session of the Legislature. The warden of one penitentiary, who has charge of the coal supply, has been notified to have fuel in readiness for immediate transportation.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Big Blaze in Marquette, Mich.—Several Buildings Burned.

A Marquette special says: Fire broke out in the wood-working mill of Hager & Johnson, and soon after the alarm the water-works pump broke down, leaving the firemen helpless. The flames spread to the Mining Journal building. The Hager & Johnson plant was destroyed. By the fortunate fall of the wind, repairs at the water-works, and the broad alley between the Mining Journal and the Y. M. C. A. building the fire was partially checked. The next block, in the rear of the Mining Journal building, was badly damaged. The estimated loss to Hager & Johnson is \$30,000; Mining Journal company, \$30,000; Nester Block, \$2,000; about one-third covered by insurance.

PARADE AT PINE RIDGE.

The Indians Presumably Impressed by a Grand Military Review.

A Pine Ridge special says: The review of the troops in the field took place about four miles from the agency. The column was led by the Okkallala scouts under Lieut. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry. The infantry followed under Col. Wheaton of the Second. Then came the artillery, under Capt. Brown. Finally the cavalry under Gen. Carr of the Sixth. The review was held by Gen. Miles who was attended by his staff. The column marched past the commanding General in company front. After the review of the military there was a display of the transportation department of the army. There were 3,000 men and 370 horses in line.

SENATORS ON THE STAND.

Stewart, Teller and Wolcott Deny All Knowledge of the Silver Pool.

Washington, D. C., dispatch: The special House committee on the silver pool Friday morning examined Senators Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. They denied all knowledge of a pool.

E. N. Hill and James A. George testified that they knew of no Senators or Representatives who were interested in a silver pool, but that they had been told of the existence of one by a man named Heidenberg, who sought to have them interest Congressmen in its operations.

DEFEAT FOR THE LOTTERY.

Judge Buckner at Baton Rouge Refuses the Writ of Mandamus.

Judge Buckner rendered a decision in the lottery case wherein a mandamus was asked to compel the Secretary of State to promulgate the constitutional amendment relative to lottery revenue. The judge refused to grant the mandamus. This places the matter before the Supreme court for final decision as to the legal phase.

Victim of the Law's Delay.

A recent dispatch says: S. E. Williams of Michigan was placed on trial before the United States court at Indianapolis Saturday on the charge of having swindled a widow pensioner. The woman when called to the witness stand testified that Williams was not the man who swindled her. Others failed to identify him, and it then developed that an innocent man had been arrested and imprisoned for fifty-six days awaiting trial, during which time he said he had been unable to communicate with his friends. The District Attorney handed the jury a verdict already written out acquitting the unfortunate man.

Omaha's Unwelcome Visitors.

Omaha, Neb., dispatch: The gang of railroad laborers who held up a Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley train in the Black Hills Tuesday arrived in the city. The gang numbers nearly a hundred men, who are entirely destitute as a result, as they allege, of the refusal of the contractors to pay for their services. In order to avoid trouble the railroad company sent the men to Omaha and the city is expected to care for them. The laborers have families in St. Paul, Chicago, and other cities further east, and the authorities are making an effort to compel the company to furnish the men transportation to their homes.

Westinghouse Affairs Looking up.

George Westinghouse, Jr., said Saturday in New York, that he was succeeding well in his efforts to place preferred stock, and would be out of his difficulties in a few days.

It is reported that 20,000 shares have been placed. The proposition was made in Pittsburgh last week to the creditors to accept preferred stock in place of cash, the signatures to be binding if 50,000 shares at \$30 par, or \$3,000,000, were disposed of.

Must Pay for His Idle Charges.

Martinsville, Ind., telegram: In the case of Miss Laura Moberly against James A. Henry, the Gosport banker and State bank examiner, for defamation of character, a verdict was rendered against the defendant, assessing \$9,000 damages.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Winchester, Ind., telegram: In a quarrel about the settlement of a small debt Joseph Shearer shot and instantly killed George Miller ten miles north of here last night. Both used revolvers, and two bystanders were badly hurt. Shearer received a bullet in the arm and made his escape. Both were young married men and farmers.

Henry M. Teller Nominated.

A Denver, Col., dispatch says Henry M. Teller was unanimously chosen in caucus as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN A GERMAN COLLIERY.

Over Forty Lives Lost and Many Miners Seriously Injured—The Queen Regent of Spain Ill.

Berlin cablegram: An explosion has taken place in the Illberna coal mine near Selsoukrool. There has been great loss of life, the full extent of which is not yet known. Forty bodies so far have been brought out of the pit. The search for dead and living is still proceeding.

THE QUEEN REGENT ILL.

She Contracted a Cold Nursing the Infant King.

Madrid cablegram: The Queen Regent of Spain is reported seriously ill as the result of a severe cold, contracted while watching at the bedside of the infant King a whole night last week, the latter having fallen suddenly ill from gorging himself with sweets.

WESTERN TRADE ACTIVE.

Dun's Review Shows a Steady Increase in the Volume of Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

It has been noteworthy throughout recent financial troubles that Western centers of trade have been comparatively free from disturbance or apprehension, and now the energy and growth of the West have their effect in larger trade and stronger confidence in Eastern commercial centers.

In the reports of this week a moderate but steady increase in the volume of business compared with last year is the most striking feature. At Chicago a heavy increase in all grain receipts and in cured meats and hides is noted, with some decrease in lard and dressed beef, but in dry goods and clothing trade is much larger than a year ago and somewhat large in boots and shoes. Trade is healthy and no fears are observed.

BETTER THAN ENGLISH TIN.

The American Article Is Pronounced Superior to That Imported.

A Kingston, N. Y., dispatch says several agents for manufacturers of American tin have recently been canvassing among dealers here. They offer to furnish domestic tin equal to the best grades of English manufacture but weighing thirty-six pounds more to the box, for the same price paid for the latter. One firm of tin dealers in Caldwell has already received a supply of American tin, and pronounce it better in every respect than any imported at the same price.

PLUNGED OVER A HIGH CLIFF.

Two Women in a Buggy Precipitated a Distance of One Hundred Feet.

Leadville, Col., dispatch: While Mrs. Henry Smith and Mrs. Neilsen, living at Oro, near here, were returning home their horse became unmanageable and plunged over an embankment 100 feet high, carrying the buggy and occupants with it. Only women were internally injured, and Mrs. Smith is pronounced beyond recovery.

OVER A HUNDRED KILLED.

Fearful Explosion of Fire-Damp in a Colliery in Russia.

London cablegram: News has been received here of a terrible explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Jasnawna near the city of Charkov in European Russia. Only meager details of the accident have been learned, but it is known that over a hundred of the miners have been killed.

THE SKIFF UPSET.

John Metcalf and Mrs. Mary Waters

Are Drowned at Carney's Ford, Ky. A skiff containing four persons upset at Carney's Ford. John Metcalf and Mrs. Mary Waters were drowned.

For a Congress of States.

Denver, Col., telegram: There is movement on foot to hold a congress to be composed of representatives from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Montana. The purpose is to unite the people of these states and territories in the work of securing national legislation demanded by the best interests of the Middle Western States. The congress is to be held at the great annual grand interstate trade display at Galveston, Texas, from Feb. 5 to 10, inclusive.

Story of the Irish Split.

London cablegram: The Times is publishing a book which gives the full story of the Parnellite split in the Parliamentary party and a detailed report of the debates in the committee-room where the quarrel was consummated; all the negotiations with Gladstone, the manifestoes on both sides, the interview with Davitt, etc. The interest in the disruption of the Irish party is shown by the fact that the edition was exhausted the first day it appeared.

Senator Jones Re-Elected.

Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature balloted for United States Senator the result being the re-election of James K. Jones, who received every Democratic vote, the Republican and Union Labor votes being divided.

Murder and Suicide by a Woman.

At San Antonio, Tex., during a lovers' quarrel, Bertha Gross, 30 years old, shot and fatally wounded James Hartley, of Battery F, Third Artillery, and then committed suicide.

Indians to Be Paid Off.

Special Agent Cooper, from Pine Ridge agency, has arrived in Black River Falls to make the annual payment to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes. About \$27,000 will be distributed among 1,423 Indians.

FIVE FIREMEN FALL.

Two Killed and Three Badly Injured in a Fire at Buffalo.

A Buffalo special says two firemen dead, three badly injured, one of the finest business buildings in the city a mass of smoking ruin, with an attending loss of \$300,000 is the aggregate result of a fire that broke out at the corner of Terrace and Pearl streets here last night.

Favor a New Depot at St. Louis.

The city council passed the bill for a new union depot. The bill provides for an expenditure of \$800,000 on the structure.

THE FARMERS WILL RULE.

THEY SEEM TO BE ON TOP IN MICHIGAN

THE CAMP FIRE.

SOME BATTLES OF THE LATE REBEL-
LION REVIVED AND FOUGHT OVER.

Narrow Escape of Two Iowa Soldiers—
Reserve Corps at Chickamauga—Other
Reminiscences.

Stories of our great civil war possess as much charm for this generation of young people as those of the Revolution did for our grandfathers, and all interesting incidents and reminiscences gathered from the lips of our rapidly aging veterans should be preserved and read, that patriotism may be instilled into the youthful mind of those readers who may themselves take a soldier's part in the defense of our great country. The grim old warriors who fought with Grant and Sherman are now scattered over our broad land, engaged in peaceful pursuits, and while gathered around the cheerful fireside delight to read the stories of the adventures of their comrades. The following was gathered from the lips of Henry P. Gertz, of Shelby, Iowa, who at the age of 21 enlisted in Co. A, 20th Iowa, and served through the war. He is now a substantial farmer.

At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, he made one of the most daring escapes from capture by the rebels on record. His regiment made three gallant charges over open ground and up a gentle slope to a dense woods, where the rebels were in heavy force. In the face of a severe fire of artillery and musketry, and were three times repulsed with great loss. On the last charge the line of battle was three miles long, and the field was covered with dead and wounded.

The 20th Iowa was ordered to lie down behind a stake-and-rider rail fence, and here they remained about half an hour, keeping up a rapid fire upon the enemy. Gertz and two comrades, Abraham Pickards and Dick Richards, of his company, were in a corner of the fence, somewhat separated from their regiment, firing at the rebels. They were so absorbed in their work and the noise of the artillery was so great that they did not hear the command for the regiment to retreat which was soon at a considerable distance. The enemy suddenly appeared on the charge in double files and only a few paces distant. Richards, thinking retreat impossible, remained at the fence, but young Gertz and Pickards started on the run of about half a mile, which then separated them from the Union lines. When about 30 paces from the fence a ball struck Gertz and passed through his left thigh, and he exclaimed, "I am shot!" Pickards stopped and allowed Gertz to place his arm around his shoulder, and they ran as one man under a heavy fire, the balls falling around them as thick as shot. Gertz's bayonet scabbard was shot away, and balls passed through his hat and the sleeve of his blouse. Pickard's haversack, canteen and clothing were riddled with balls.

They ran toward the lines of the 10th Ill. Cav., who opened ranks to receive them, on the order of the officer commanding, who asked to what regiment they belonged, and, upon being answered, exclaimed, "You are brave men!"—A Veteran, in Nat. Tribune.

Spinner and the Express Companies.

Gen. Spinner, whose death at Jacksonville, Fla., occurred a few weeks ago, was one of the most remarkable men of his active days. He was called The Watch Dog of the Treasury, and earned the title by faithful service. During the war, when excitement ran highest, he had his meals served him at the treasury building, and slept near the vault doors.

At this time it was necessary to almost daily transport large sums of money from Washington to the treasury in New York. Often \$1,000,000 in greenbacks were in one shipment, and the express companies were charging "war rates" for conveyance of the money. At this the general remonstrated, but it was useless; the express company would not let up one iota, and Gen. Spinner becoming angry, exclaimed:

"By the eternals, the treasury shall not be thus robbed. I'll have a line of my own."

In his department was a trusty, intelligent Irishman in whom the general was satisfied he could confide. That night, after all was still about the building, one of the general's valets was filled to its full capacity, a hack drove to the treasury and the trusted friend of the general was soon on his way to New York with not less than a million dollars in greenbacks. This was continued for several months and not a dollar was lost and the express company and the outside world were kept in total ignorance.

Later an officer of the express company called on the general, who, without divulging his methods, dictated his own terms, and the man, who at the risk of his life had been the principal actor, assumed his old position at the department.—Ex.

Reserve Corps at Chickamauga.

On September 20, 1863, the memorable battle of Chickamauga was fought. The 2d Brig., 2d Div., reserve corps, laid on their arms at Rossville gap, during the night before. On the morning of the 20th we marched out to the front, and were formed in line facing east. Everything seemed quiet; not a leaf was stirring. Suddenly came the roar of cannonading away to our right. The noise of battle grew louder and louder. An orderly came riding at full speed to our headquarters. Soon Gen. Granger rode up and gave the order, "Right face! Double-quick! March!"

and the boys began to cheer, and started, eager for the fray.

It was about six miles to the battle field. The nearer we came the louder grew the battle's din. Soon we met ambulances, hurrying to the rear, loaded with wounded and dying soldiers, some of whom would tell us to "give the rebels—who have wounded us." We pressed rapidly on and soon reached the scene of carnage. Just as we were endeavoring to form in line Longstreet made a desperate charge and drove the troops back through our lines. We raised the yell, made a charge and met the rebels on top of the ridge from which our side had been driven. Then ensued as hard fighting as was ever done in any battle of the war.

We drove the enemy from the hill, and then laid down to rest. In a few minutes, however, the rebels rallied and came at us again. Our lines seemed to be nearly in the shape of a horseshoe, and we appeared to be nearly surrounded by the enemy. The ridge we occupied we concluded not to give up without a desperate struggle, and as the rebels advanced their double columns upon us, we poured volley after volley into their ranks. But they continued to advance until they were right upon us. We then raised up and ran back about 50 rods and dropped down to resolve the advancing foe. We poured fresh volleys into their ranks, but they still advanced. We fought until night, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground. Our regiment supported a battery of Napoleon guns, which did fearful execution, throwing grape and canister in the rebel ranks at short range, the enemy not more than 50 rods from our front during the entire afternoon. Late in the evening we fell back, the last time to a ridge, where we awaited another charge by the Confederates, but they failed to come, and our entire brigade then marched back to Rossville in good order, though our loss had been heavy.—George W. Ewing, 78th Illinois in Toledo Blade.

A Pretty Story of Lincoln.

Gen. O. O. Howard communicates a new anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. When the Merrimac retired from the contest with the Monitor, the little craft in Hampton Roads, the last shell fired by the Confederate vessel exploded exactly in the eye-hole of the pilot-house where Lieut. Worden was at that moment looking out. His eyes were severely injured, his face filled with powder and there was also a slight concussion of the brain. The moment this brave officer recovered his consciousness his first question was: "Have we saved the Minnesota?" When told she was safe, he answered: "I am satisfied." He was taken at once to Washington, and an incident connected with him there illustrates the character of Abraham Lincoln. A Cabinet meeting was in progress when it was told the President that the wounded commander of the Monitor was in the city. He instantly arose and took his hat, saying: "Excuse me, gentlemen, I must see this fellow," and went immediately to his room. Worden was on the sofa, his eyes bandaged, his face swollen and bloody. The President was announced and took his hand in silence. "Mr. President," said the wounded man, "you do me great honor by this visit."

"Sir," replied Mr. Lincoln, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "I am the one who is honored in this interview."—Lawson Journal.

An Incident.

Thomas A. Pearce, First Lieutenant, Co. C, 22d Ind., says that while Sherman's army was lying around Atlanta, the writer and the Second Lieutenant belonging to the 62d Ohio, who was rather a small man, called on a young woman at the same time. She was a cigar maker, and of course they went to get cigars. It was afterward rumored that the Lieutenant sent the girl North, expecting to marry her if he returned home alive. The Lieutenant and the writer were good friends, but he has forgotten her name and should he see this he would like to have him write. Another incident will probably recall the writer to his mind: While in Georgia they were both detailed with brigade foragers, and while at a plantation some rebel cavalry attacked the party and fought them all the way to camp. As they were crossing a swamp Capt. Powers, of the writer's regiment, was captured, and Comrade Pearce was placed in command of the foraging party.—Nat. Tribune.

A Southern Federal.

Comrade Dan Knight wishes to hear from Southern Federals, and as I belong to that class, I thought perhaps it would be interesting to the boys to know how I got to the Federal army. I left home in North Carolina July 21, 1863, at the age of 18, and August 10, following, I reached Camp Nelson, Kentucky. We lay in the woods during the day, and traveled at night, until we crossed the Cumberland mountains. We were very much fatigued when we got to camp, as well as hungry. On August 11, 1863, I was mustered into service as a private, and on the next day took up the march with Burnside's army for East Tennessee. I was with the command until we were discharged, June 30, 1865. Was with Burnside in Tennessee, Sherman in Georgia till after the capture of Atlanta; at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; against Hood, and afterwards rejoined Sherman's army at Goldsboro, N. C. The First Brigade, Third division, 23d army corps, was the command to which I belonged.—M. A. C., 8th Tenn. V., in Toledo Blade.

FOR THE LADIES.

AN HOUR'S PLEASANT CHAT WITH THE
CHARMING SEX.

Advice to Money-Making Girls—The
Affable Woman—Conventionalities
and Household Hints.

Hundreds of thousands of girls have a great desire to make a little money, and I don't know whether to call it a laudable one or not. I am not a believer in girls going out into the world to work unless it is absolutely necessary. But when it is then I want them to do it in the right way; I want them to think that every particle of work they do is done not only for their own sake, not only for their employers—it must be right and honest in the sight of God. A very clever woman not very long ago wrote an article about working women, and in it she used this beautiful quotation of Ruskin's: "Queens you always should be. Queens to your lovers, to your husbands, to your sons; queens of a higher mystery to the world beyond." But she did not put the rest of the quotation, and in that lies the story of the non-success of many girls. This is it: "But, alas! you are too often idle and careless queens, grasping at majesty in the least things, while you abdicate in the greatest."

With only the hope of making money your work will be worth little, and certainly not be worthy of consideration by noble minds or by the good God who watches over you day and night. You girls hurt yourselves, hurt your work, make it of less value and yourselves less respected because you so entirely draw the line at what you will and what you will not do. That which your hands find to do is the duty before you, and the woman who, employed in a counting-house, finds it but little trouble to keep her desk in order and, when she has time, to straighten up somebody else's who hasn't the time, is the woman whose work is going to be noted and counted as valuable. The woman, who, announcing that she must get work or starve, and who yet is not willing to be at her desk at eight o'clock in the morning, deserves to starve. The woman who knowing that for a certain number of hours she should in honor give her time to her employer, is but a poor worker when ten minutes after the hour finds her arriving, and five minutes before the hour to go away sees her getting her cloak ready and arranging for her out-door costume. The good workman doesn't drop the pen or the hammer at the stroke of the hour; he finishes first that which he is doing, for his heart is in his work, and that's the way it must be with you girls if you want to succeed and make even "a little money."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Affable Woman.

If woman could ever learn that it is quite possible to combine affability with dignity in commonplace daily intercourse with their fellow-creatures, this would be a far brighter and more agreeable world. Nine-tenths of the gentlemen one knows would no more address an unacquainted female than bite off a bit of their own tongue. Not once in a blue moon do they dare converse with their own servants, the clerk behind the counter, the chance companion of a railway journey, or even the lady who has dropped in to call on a mutual friend. Awkwardness and timidity, with a sense of alleged well-bred reserve, seal their lips to every form of communication. In their shyness and stupid fear of furnishing an opportunity for undue familiarity, they go through life like oysters, as far as those outside their narrow circle are concerned. But thank Heaven! there is a woman, and her tribe is increasing, who realizes all of the beautiful opportunities and rights the gift of speech gives her. She can afford to talk to her domestics about any and everything, and cement their affectionate respect with every word uttered. Her kindly recognition of the shop girl and fragment of pleasant gossip across the yard stick is a wholesome break in the clerk's dull day. To sit beside a respectable female for an hour's train travel, and not exchange greetings as two human beings touching in their journey of life, would confound her kindly nature. She is sure of her dignity and strong in its integrity, affords to do what possibly a less fine grained nature shrinks to essay. Her friendly, well chosen words are as far removed from volubility as her cordial manners are from gush. Recognizing the power of speech as the most potent of spells for removing dull, unlovely discontent, embarrassment, and loneliness, she is free with worthy thoughts graciously expressed. It is noticeable that such women never leave drawing-room, kitchen, shop or coach that every other creature of her kind present does not acknowledge to herself the supreme excellence of courtesy above all other feminine charms.—Illustrated American.

Stealing Women in Tonkin.

While in most parts of the world, except Africa, slave catching is becoming a thing of the past, the practice is still carried on to some extent in Tonkin in spite of the efforts of the French to put an end to it. The slaves who are wanted there are only women and children. Slave dealers and women and children in the forests, away from the villages, drag them into the mountains and sell them to Chinese merchants, who carry them into the western provinces of China and sell them to rich families. The odious traffic began about twenty-five years ago. The practice of exporting them as slaves came about in this way:

In 1865 the Chinese soldiers who invaded Tonkin, which was in revolt against China, found themselves encumbered by prisoners taken from the Tonkinese. They did not know what to do with the prisoners, but at last decided to ship them to China and so if they could not sell them. It was at this time that emigration agencies were recruiting in China thousands of workmen to toil on the guano islands of Chili. The hundreds of male prisoners were easily disposed of to these emigration agents, and the women and children who were among the unfortunate, were sold to well-to-do Chinese.

This opened a new trade, although at first it was not easy to sell the women, because wealthy families did not wish to have servants with black teeth, the result of the practice of betel nut chewing. So small a price, however, was asked for them that all the women were finally sold. To-day these women are in much demand in some parts of Western China. As servants they are gentle, obedient and laborious, and are so highly esteemed that they command a good price. It is a very lucrative trade, and hundreds of poor women are every year dragged away from their homes by these pitiless dealers of human flesh. Many Chinese are engaged in the business.

It is gratifying to hear that the French are making good progress in their efforts to stamp out the traffic. They have visited very severe punishment upon some Chinese whom they have caught stealing women.

A Hint to Young Women.

As a rule, grown-up girls have more spare time than is good for them. Many of the occupations they are accustomed to look on as the toils of their lives—fancy work, paying visits, practicing, etc.—are, as many married women and not a few girls could tell them, little more than healthful and pleasant recreations. If many a girl would keep an account of her time for a week, she would be startled to find out how much of it, if not absolutely lost, is frittered away. She would discover that one or two hours' reading would hardly interfere, if properly arranged as to time, with any of her amusements and occupations, and would be simply invaluable in giving ballast to her mind, as would an hour a day devoted to the conquest of a modern or an ancient language, or to the study of mathematics.

Let a girl, even if she cannot find time for self-improvement, give up novel reading for a time. She will find the deprivation will be far less than she would have imagined, and may console herself by reflecting that the taste for novel reading is easily regained, while the appetite for graver study cannot be found if once really lost. Girls who love good poetry will be astonished at how much they can get by heart by learning one or two verses every morning while dressing, and to find how infinite a treasure through their whole lives will be those "jewels which on the stretched forefingers of all time, sparkle forever," and which they have made their own by committing to memory.—Cleveland Leader.

In the Irish Famine Time.

Miss Kate bought her Indian meal and established a store in her kitchen, where meal was sold under the market price. As long as the people could buy, they purchased. Miss C—and her sister knew the circumstances of every family on the estate; when a farmer who still had something left approached, and in Irish phrase, "made a poor mouth," Miss Kate stopped him briskly: "There's the dun cow's calf, Higgins; we'll give you the worth of that in meal. You know every penny we got will go for more meal." Soon they were obliged to guard the door of the impromptu shop.

Policemen stood outside to keep back the hordes of frenzied, dying creatures, lost they should rush in and fall upon the whole stock of provisions. "Never was Ireland more bloody, more riotous, than now," wrote Miss C.—They had no fear of their own people's violence—they could be made to understand that the supplies must be hoarded, but out of caves and bogs aqualid, emaciated shapes crawled to the merciful ladies who were feeding the poor.

When they sat down to their nig-gardly meal, as plain now and hardly more plentiful than the portion they served to the starving, they had to have the shutters drawn in order not to see the ranks of wretched eyes glaring in at the table.—Century.

Excessive Perspiration.

Many persons are troubled with excessive perspiration about the face and arms. A remedy for this is almond meal, or pistachio meal. This may be applied to the face dry or in the bath. It gives a peculiar velvety softness to the skin, and is exceedingly agreeable. There are few things more unpleasant than an oily complexion, and any simple means to overcome it certainly deserves to be commended.

Welcome Home.

Duchess of Borrows (to attendant).—Who knocks at the castle gate at this unseasonable hour?

Attendant (excitedly).—It is thy son. He brings with him an American wife with a purse large enough to pay all the family debts.

Duchess (with emotion).—Admit my son and the purse.

Plenty of Bills.

"My Duke owes \$200,000," said an American fiance to her dearest friend.

"Then he does not belong to the no-bill-ity," replied the latter.

THE MASTER'S ROOMMATE.

One of His "Unpleasant Experiences While Boarding Around."

A gentleman who is not so young as he was once, says the Youth's Companion, recalls with amusement some of his experiences while keeping school in certain rural districts. It seems to him long, long ago. Accustomed, as he was, to the comforts and refinements of a well-kept house, he found it difficult to adapt himself to the peculiar system of housekeeping in vogue in the districts where he taught.

At one of his first boarding places he was given an uncarpeted and untidy little bedroom on the ground floor of an old farm-house, very much out of repair because of the shiftlessness of its owner.

Ushered into this uninviting room, and being told to make himself "right to home," the young teacher, tired and homesick, went at once to bed, and was almost asleep when he heard a sound as of some one moving about under the bed.

He was not a very brave young man and felt himself poorly prepared to cope with a possible desperado. For a long time, therefore, he lay perfectly still.

Once more he heard the noise. He could bear the suspense no longer. He got up, lighted his candle, and knelt down to look under the bed, which had an old-fashioned valance of purple calico around it. Hardly had he lifted this valance when the concealed foe made a furious onslaught upon him, knocked him heels over head and bruised him badly.

The candle was put out and the frightened teacher roared lustily for help. In rushed the farmer and his wife, to discover their guest sprawling on the floor, while his foe stood in a corner of the room, shaking his head defiantly, as if he meditated a second attack.

"Oh, I'm almost killed," gasped the teacher; "there was a man or some awful animal under the bed."

"'Twa'n't no man," said the farmer, grinning in a very unsympathetic manner; "'twas only our old billy-goat. I'd order 'ave told you that he always sleeps under the bed in this room. He wouldn't 'ave touched you if you'd paid no'tention to him. Git back under that, you rascal, and lay still!"

He gave the goat a kick as he spoke, and it disappeared under the bed. The teacher also retired again, but the next day he sought a more congenial boarding place.

Where Polly Went.

One summer eve Doan's Cole came into the town of Concord, N. H., and driving up to the dry goods store at which he always traded, in front of which there were half a dozen loungers, he inquired if any one had seen his wife Polly that day. No one had, and he went on to say that she had suddenly disappeared about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and he had not seen her since.

"Do you figure that she has skipped out?" asked one of the crowd.

"Hardly. Polly's 57, you know, and as homely as a toadstool."

"But wimmin is curus critters," observed another citizen. "She might have gone off to the nuybur's in a huff."

"I've bin to all the nuyburs," replied the Deacon. "Searched the house, ain't in the garret, ain't down cellar, ain't in the barn nor in the smoke-house."

"Well, that beats me. Bet you ten to one she's gone crazy and wandered off, or else she has got tired of you and skipped."

"What's the fuss here?" asked a tin peddler as he drove up.

The facts were given him, and he turned on the Deacon with:

"Why, dang yer buttons, you don't know even a little bit! She fell into the well, of course, and you better hurry home and git her out!"

The Deacon drove away at a rattling pace, while the crowd laughed at his expense, but next day when he appeared in town I asked him if he had any news of his wife and he replied:

"Oh, yes. Polly was in the well all right enough, and had been standing in water up to her chin all day. Rather blamed me for not hearing her holler, but she got all over it after being dried out."

How to Drink Milk.

Why milk is "distressing" to so many people, as they commonly complain, lies in the method of drinking it. Milk should never be taken too quickly, or too much at one swallow. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily, it enters into the stomach and then forms one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is divided and proper digestion is obtained, as well as a most nutritious effect.—Home Journal.

Hypnotizing a Hen.

The London Spectator is authority for the statement that by hypnotizing a hen she was induced to set on her eggs until the chickens were hatched. That is not much of a feat. What the world has wanted all these years is some hypnotic method which will prevent a hen from carrying out her purpose after she has made up her mind to "set."

WISCONSIN NEWS.

—H. S. Newcomb, a pioneer of La Crosse, is dead.

—The Chippewas near Ashland are said to have begun the ghost dance.

—Gov. Peck read his message to the Senate and Assembly in joint session.

—Eva and John A. Armstrong were arrested at Ashland on a charge of adultery.

—Appleton is to have electric street lights. The council has ordered thirty-five lamps.

—Katie Oxner, aged 14, about to become a mother, and fearing the disgrace, killed herself at Appleton.

—Con Hogan, of Ashland, sent to prison for robbery, was pardoned by Gov. Hild. Hogan was becoming blind.

—At Oshkosh Leonard Terrie, the New London banker, has been found guilty of receiving and concealing stolen money.

—Daniel Spafford, a hostler at Green Bay, has, by the death of his uncle, Norris Spafford, at Montreal, Canada, fallen heir to \$11,000.

—August Arnt, a laborer, shot and killed himself at Neenah. Domestic unhappiness and financial difficulties are assigned as the cause of his act.

—The finishing department of the furniture establishment of the Buckstaff-Edward Company, at Oshkosh, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

—Two Appletonians, while out ghost-hunting, were greatly surprised at being fired upon from the haunted house by a man who had recently moved into it.

—Two telegraph operators of Waukesha Division sent in their resignations. It is understood that twenty-five operators on the Prairie du Chien Division will go out.

—Boys named Charles and John Fredenberg were lost in the woods near Hurley for forty-eight hours. Searching parties were out in every direction and they were found.

—William Hoernig, a wealthy resident of Oshkosh, was held up and robbed of a small sum of money on a recent night within three doors of his residence, and half a block from the residence of the Chief of Police.

—George Zelntook, an aged farmer of Neenah, has mysteriously disappeared. Domestic unhappiness is assigned as the cause. He is known to have purchased a revolver before his departure, and suicide is feared.

—Capt. Frank A. Bulger, formerly of the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery and a citizen of Rice Lake for many years, committed suicide by taking poison. He was a confirmed drunkard and the commission of the act.

—W. J. Conner, Vice President and general Western manager of the Standard Oil company, was in West Superior, and awarded the contract for the construction of a dock 75 feet in width and 2,900 feet in length at that place.

—Theodore Dreesen of the town of Perry, in Dane county, lost four children recently by diphtheria, two sons and two daughters, varying in age from 10 to 25. Three of the family of Mr. Dreesen died in Springfield, died recently of the same disease.

—Papers in a suit for damages against the Green Bay and Fort Howard Water-works company were filed by D. W. Britton, whose cooperation was destroyed by fire Nov. 27, involving a loss of \$25,000. The fire the required pressure was not maintained.

—John Youngman, the Chippewa Indian convicted in the United States District Court of criminal assault on Mary Blackbird, a 12-year-old girl, was sentenced to Madison to be banished April 3. The president may commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

—Upon the payment of a fine of \$100 and costs of the trial, aggregating \$1,025, Leonard Terrie, recently convicted of having and concealing money stolen from the Hurley Bank, walked out of the court-room. As Terrie is worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000 the sentence is no hardship.

—Articles of incorporation were filed at Madison of the Madison Lakes Improvement company. The company owns 1,000 acres of land in and around Madison, and will construct and operate a line of electric railway in the city and around Lake Monona, and build a suburb on the east shore of Lake Monona.

—Bishop Keizer, of Green Bay, the future Archbishop of Milwaukee, passed through Milwaukee on his way to New York, where he preached at the Capuchin church on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the church. Bishop Keizer said he had an idea when he would be consecrated Archbishop, as it would depend on the arrival of the papal breve containing his appointment.

—The officers of the Fourth Battalion, Light Horse Squadron, and Light Battery, tendered Maj. Falk a banquet in Milwaukee, the occasion being the departure of the commander of the Fourth Battalion to become Quartermaster-General of the Wisconsin National Guard. Maj. Falk was also presented by those present with a handsome gold medal.

—At Janesville, Mrs. George Woodruff and her three children were saved from death by the barking of a dog. Awakened by the dog they found the house full of smoke and barely had time to escape in their night clothes. The house was completely destroyed with all the contents. The loss will not be far from \$7,000, with insurance for \$4,000.

—Telegrams received by loggers from Gilden and other points indicate that there has been a general revival of activity in the lumbering caused by three inches of snow. Loggers had been in great straits, and many were hauling ice on to their roads and pounding it up. There have been many millions of logs skidded, and they can now be moved to the streams.

—Private advices from New York confirm the report of the sale of the Schlesinger railroad to the Chicago and Northwestern. It is stated that the Northwestern pays for the property about \$1,700,000, or about \$200 a mile of the sixty-eight miles of road, new built or building, and that the Schlesinger people will realize a handsome profit by the transaction.

—Richard Dean is excused over the developments in the inquiry as to the cause of the death of Miss Ella Miller. The dead girl's stomach was taken to Chicago and left with Prof. Haynes for analysis. Word was received from him to the effect that poison was found. Miss Rose Zolucki, the young lady on whom suspicion rested, has been taken in charge by the officers awaiting further developments.

—The sheriff of St. Croix county lost a prisoner en route to Waupun penitentiary near Oshkosh. Just as the train was moving out of the city the prisoner asked to have his handcuffs removed that he might go into the closet, and the officer complied. A few minutes later the officer saw his man running down a side street, and he developed that he had escaped through a very small aperture. The prisoner was a negro named Schrader, booked for four years.

—Appointments announced were Henry C. Alumbaugh, of Waupaca, as receiver and shipping clerk in the office of superintendent of public property; Theo. Curley, Prairie du Chien; John Somlan, Waupaca; Frank Ehrlich, Madison; Michael Tighe, Joseph Reban, Michael Blynsky, Milwaukee, as janitors. It is rumored that Dr. H. H. Dale, of Oshkosh, ex-mayor of that city and a prominent democrat, will succeed Mr. Hay as normal school regent at the expiration of the latter's term in February.

—A good-sized scrap is in sight over the proposition by two corporations to bridge the St. Louis river at the new town site of St. Louis. One corporation known as the Superior Belt Line Railway, importing Congress through Niles H. Haugen for a bridge charter, and it is supposed that the Wisconsin and Minnesota Bridge Company is also seeking the same privilege through Minnesota Representatives. The West Superior Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution condemning both projects.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER.

The Snow Bird—The School System in Germany—What He Accomplished by Reading—Etc., Etc.

When all the ground with snow is white, The merry snow-bird comes, And hops about with great delight To find the scattered crumbs.

How glad he seems to get to eat A piece of cake or bread! He wears no shoes upon his feet, Nor hat upon his head.

But happest is he, I know, Because no cage with bars Keeps him from walking on the snow, And printing it with stars.

—Harper's Young People.

What He Accomplished by Reading. I do not think it is very serviceable to make a list of books for children to read. No two have exactly the same aptitudes, tastes, or kinds of curiosity about the world. And one story or bit of information may excite the interest of a class in one school, or the children in one family, which will not take at all with others. The only thing is to take hold somewhere, and to begin to use the art of reading to find out about things as you use your eyes and ears. I know a boy, a scamp of a lad, who almost needed a high chair to bring him up to the general level of the dining table, who liked to read the encyclopedia. He was always hunting round in the big books of the encyclopedia—books about his own size—for what he wanted to know. He dug in it as another boy would dig in the woods for sassafras root. It appeared that he was interested in natural history and natural phenomena. He asked questions of these books, exactly as he would ask a living authority, and kept at it till he got answers. He knew how to read. Soon that boy was an authority on earthquakes. He liked to have the conversation at table turn on earthquakes, for then he seemed to be the tallest person at the table. I suppose there was no earthquake anywhere of any importance but that he could tell where it occurred and what damage it did, how many houses it buried, and in what shape it left the country it had shaken. From that he went on to try to discover what caused these disturbances, and this led him into other investigations, and at last into the study of electricity, practical as well as theoretical. He examined machines and invented machines, and kept on reading, and presently he was an expert in electricity. He knew how to put in wires, and signals, and bells, and to do a number of practical and useful things, and almost before he was able to enter the high-school, he had a great deal of work to do in the city, and three or four men under him. These men under him had not read as much about electricity as he had.—Charles Dudley Warner, in St. Nicholas.

Lincoln's Good Habits.

The president rose early, as his sleep was light and capricious. In the summer, when he lived at the soldier's home, he would take his frugal breakfast and ride into town in time to be at his desk at 8 o'clock, writes Colonel John Hay in the Century. He began to receive visits nominally at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour struck the doors were besieged by anxious crowds, through whom the people of importance, senators and members of congress, elbowed their way after the fashion which still survives. On days when the cabinet met, Tuesdays and Fridays, the hour of noon closed the interviews of morning. On other days it was the president's custom to about that hour to order the doors to be opened and all who were waiting to be admitted.

At luncheon time he had literally to run the gantlet through the crowds who filled the corridors between his office and the rooms at the west end of the house occupied by the family. The afternoon wore away in much the same manner as the morning; late in the day he usually drove out for an hour's airing; at 6 o'clock he dined.

He was one of the most abstemious of men; the pleasures of the table had few attractions for him. His breakfast was an egg and a cup of coffee; at luncheon he rarely took more than a biscuit and a glass of milk, a plate of fruit in its season; at dinner he ate sparingly of one or two courses. He drank little or no wine; not that he remained always on principle a total abstainer, as he was a part of his early life in the fervor of the "Washingtonian" reform; but he never cared for wine or liquors of any sort, and never used tobacco.

Fight with a Tiger Cat.

The Mobile Register has the following from a Baldwin county man who went out for sport and found plenty of it:

Did you ever have a fight with a tiger cat? If you never did, don't be in a hurry to have one.

I had a fight with a tiger cat, and I got as much as I wanted in one day.

This is how it came about: I went on a wild cat hunt with my brother and his two hounds. The dogs struck a trail and away they went, screaming at every breath, into the Devil's Half-Acre. We followed them as fast as we could, for we were expecting fun, and I had it, for when I got there I liked to never get out; it was so thick in there the sun couldn't shine; one stop I would be on dry land and the next I would be up to my waist in mud and water. I was looking for a place to take a stand ahead of the dogs. At last I found a place and sat down to rest. I did not rest long before I heard something coming ahead of the dogs; it kept coming closer un-

til I could see it, and then the fight commenced. It was coming straight toward me, and I did not have much time to think; fetched my gun on a level with the monster and pulled away.

Hang went the gun, and in less time than it takes to tell it, it was within six feet of me, growling with pain and madness. The growth was so thick I could not run, so I had to stand my ground. I jumped to one side and brought my gun to bear on him again, and gave him the other barrel. I "dono" him bad that time, but not enough to satisfy me, so down went the gun and up I went in the top of a tree. I remained there until the dogs got pretty close, and I knew if the dogs got to him he would make peace with them, so I slipped down the tree and stopped the dogs. By that time he had grown weak from loss of blood, and not being able to reload my gun, I went at him with a club. After a considerable fight I managed to kill him, and instead of it being a wild cat it proved to be a tiger cat. He measured two and a half feet and six feet long.

When I got in the Devil's Half-Acre again I've got to know what the dogs are running.

Steer and Bear Fight.

A correspondent of a Russian paper describes a duel between a bear and a steer. A young herdsman was tending his cattle in the meadow lands of a village near Kioff, when he was attacked from behind by a she bear, accompanied by two cubs. The herdsman, who was armed only with a whip, had not observed the approach of the bear until the moment of attack.

After a short struggle the herdsman was thrown face downward and the bear had already lacerated his scalp and back, when a young steer from the drove came to the rescue, butting the bear with violence in the rear.

The bear now turned upon its assailant, but the wonderful dexterity and agility of the steer in avoiding the embraces of the bear and the vigorous onslaughts it made whenever the bear gave an unguarded chance soon decided the contest. The bear beat a retreat to the neighboring wood, followed by her two cubs.

The steer looked for a few moments somewhat astonished at his antagonist's retreat, and then sprang off in pursuit. Before the second cub had reached the cover of the wood it was butted and trampled to death by the steer, which then quietly trotted off to rejoin the drove. The herdsman's injuries were serious.

What Makes a Boy Popular?

What makes a boy popular? Manliness, says Hozekiah Butterworth in The Ladies' Home Journal. During the war, how schools and colleges followed popular boys! These young leaders were the many boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister, is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own heart and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a hero among the strong. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself in the atmosphere of universal sympathy. "I know not," once said the great Governor Andrew, "what record of sin may await me in another world; but this I do know: I never yet despised a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

Shall I tell you how to become a popular boy? I will. Be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor, and love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts and delight to make you happy. That is what makes a boy popular.

The Partition of Africa.

A French magazine, devoted to geographical matters, figures up the areas of African territory appropriated by the European powers. They are as follows: France, 2,300,000 square miles; Great Britain, 1,909,445; Germany, 1,035,720; Congo Free State, 1,000,000; Portugal (not yet ratified), 774,993; Italy, 360,000; Spain, 210,000. While the area secured by France is much the largest, so far as value is concerned, England has no rival in Africa. There are still 2,500,000 square miles in possession of the native rulers.

The Advantages of Conversation.

The most agreeable way of getting information is by conversation. If you talk with a well-informed person, who can express clearly his ideas on any subject in which you are interested, you can ask questions, you can go over the subject until you thoroughly understand it, and searching out in this way, in the mind of another, a thing which you earnestly desire to know, you are more likely to remember it, and to profit by it. This is why a competent teacher is better than any text-book. Besides, talk inspires both the speaker and the listener—the one becomes more eager to know, and the other more eager to communicate.—Charles Dudley Warner, in St. Nicholas.

Owl and Locomotive in Collision.

Baltimore Sun: A curious accident occurred to the locomotive of train No. 46, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on a recent night. While running at a good rate of speed near Barnesville, on the Metropolitan branch, a large owl flew into the locomotive headlight, smashing the heavy glass front into smithereens and overturning the lamp. This set fire to the lantern, which was destroyed. His owlishness was cooked, head, feathers, feet and all.

STORIES OF THE SIOUX.

COURTSHIPS OF THE REDSKIN ROMEO.

Arrayed in Despatched Evening Costume, He Plays the Part of a Genuine Masher—Account of an Indian Dog Feast and Squaw Dance.

The Sioux method of courtship (and I suppose it is the same among most of the blanket tribes) instills in a lover a buck the virtue of patience, if nothing more, says a writer from Pine Ridge Agency during the Indian troubles of last fall. When a young Sioux warrior, or an old "coffee cooler" for that matter, seeks a sweetheart he paints his face in many colors, envelops himself so completely in a blanket that nothing of him but his eyes are visible and lets his brooch-clout drag along on the ground behind him. This brooch-clout, by the way, is the most extravagant piece of the young warrior's raiment. It is often made of many colors and is bespangled with looking-glasses, small coins, bells and beads. Arrayed in this attire, the young man takes his position where the shy maidens of his tribe are sure to pass him. He may stand there half an hour before he receives any encouragement, and then again he may have to wait for a whole week. But he never desponds. The girls know why he wears that cloak and why he peers at them from beneath its folds. Usually there are from two to five squaw hunters together. If one of them is noticed favorably by a young girl he immediately joins her and begins to make the most ardent love. If, after his story has been told, the girl rejects him the next young buck leaves the party, with his brooch-clout dangling behind him, and tries his hand. Thus the lovers follow one another until the girl finds a promising buck who has either done some great deed or who is rich enough in ponies or steers to reimburse the father for the loss of his child or who is in a position to earn some sort of fame in war or in peace. The agent usually ties the marital knot. Whatever may be said about some of the barbarous practices and the uncleanness of the Sioux and Cheyenne women it is nevertheless a fact that they are with rare exceptions industrious and virtuous. When they have married white men they have proved to be economical wives and good mothers. This is also true of the Arapahoes, but among the Crows inconstancy is rampant and one of the greatest menaces to the perpetuation of the tribe.

Pine Ridge Agency at this time was surely a weird picture of frontier life. But down in the Indian village itself, when the moon was two hours up, the scenes were far more weird and picturesque than the eye could see from the plateau. The tomtom was being beaten for a squaw dance. Sunk deep in the ground was a wooden bass drum, and around it, squatted on their haunches, were twelve old women with slender sticks who kept up a ceaseless tattoo on the instrument. The thirteenth woman wore a bracelet of sleigh bells which she jingled with great vigor as the drummers grew more excited at their work. Squatted in a circle of a diameter of thirty feet were other old squaws who from time to time joined in the strange, piping songs of the drummers and danced with the peculiar knee movement so characteristic of all Indian dances. Finally the music ceased. A dog of six months' growth, with a dime tied to each ear with a strip of green ribbon, was led into the circle, butchered, skinned and disembowled. The tongue, heart and liver were cut into strips and served to the drummers and the rest of the lads by three old women, who waited on the table as Sunday school teachers do at a picnic. Then the dog was cast into a kettle of boiling water. While the soup was being brewed the drumming was renewed and round and round the unconscious danced a score of painted squaws with their Navajo blankets wrapped closely about them, and singing shrilly some song which may or may not have had any application to the forthcoming feast. At the conclusion of each song all the squaws set up a piping whinny. By and by the dog was done. Then from the kettle two old women ladled the disgusting mess into small tin pans, which were placed at the feet of all the squaws. Crackers were also served, and then amid a chattering about all kinds of nonsensical things the squaws began to eat. When the plates were presented to be refilled they were liberally laden with the boiled meat of the dog. Thus the feast was continued until all that remained of the dog in the kettle was the repulsive looking and grinning skull, with the coils still clinging to the snout. This was placed in a pan, and then began a raffle, which was as difficult to follow as the Indian game of poker. At last, however, a big squaw, whose child were a vest platted with elk teeth, won the prize, which was the money attached to the skull. With a skillful sweep of her knife she severed the ribbons, and drawing the coils through the ears of the skull, tied them with the same strings in her own ears. There were wild hurrahs and plums for dessert and then, filled with good cheer, they resumed their singing and dancing. The bucks do

not have anything to do with these old squaw dances and few young girls are over soon in the circle. They prefer to be courted by the young warriors, who stand like sentinels in the background away from the offensive fumes of the kettle.

"BAB'S" IDEA.

The "Get There" Determination of Some American Women.

For my own part, I don't consider the American woman the creature of the future. I regard her as the individual of the present. She is healthy, wealthy and wise—enough. We don't want her to know too much, the nation objects to it. We like her just as she is, without one plea in favor of dress reform or physical culture, and we grow extravagantly proud of her when we see her contrasted with other women. She may be a bit like the lily of the field, tolling not nor spinning, but when she is, it is because the American man considers it his greatest pleasure to have a lily in his establishment and admire it. And when she does tell she does it in about half the time that it would take a Frenchwoman, and if it is a question of money making, can do more in one day than the average Englishwoman could in a year. I don't believe in her having to make money. I belong to the association that believes in the cuddling-up-close-to-n-man-and-being-taken-care-of, but my heart does beat a bit quicker when I think how an American woman can do it if she wants to. She has a lovely determination to "get there" and she arrives on time. It is simply and absolutely blissfully beautiful. That sounds exaggerated to a man, and I don't know whether those are adjectives or adverbs, but they express what I mean, and therefore do their duty in life.—"Bab" in Terre Haute Express.

What the Cow-Catcher Is For.

She was one of those innocently ignorant young women who seem to have just emerged from a celestial chrysalis and who possess no knowledge of the names and uses of the commonest objects of this workaday world. Accompanied by a patient and evidently admiring young gentleman, she was coming to the city on one of the many of suburban trains that run between the city proper and its outlying portions. She seemed to be a stranger to the city, the railways, to everything, in fact, except the young man at her side, whom she plied with questions at an industrious rate. The car in which she was seated stopped opposite a train from which hundreds of large cans were being taken. Of course she had never seen anything of the kind and must learn all about it. A milk train was something new to her. Just then her car reached a point opposite the locomotive of the milk train. "And what is that part of the engine called that projects farthest forward?" she asked. On being informed that it is the cow-catcher a great light seemed to dawn upon her mind. "Oh! Now I understand it all very clearly," said she. "I've always wondered why they called it the cow-catcher, but I see now that it catches the cows and from them the men on the milk train get all those cans of milk."

"If"

If you love me, come and be In my heart of hearts and see How I think of naught but thee!

If you hate me, tell me so, I should love you still, I know— Hate to love will sometimes grow.

If you neither love nor hate, For your grace I never will wait; You will never be my fate!

—O. P. Adams in "Post Laureate Idylls."

The Zulu Javelin.

The Javelin used by the Zulus, Caffres, and almost all the tribes of equatorial Africa, as well as by the aborigines of Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay peninsula, is made of a shaft or handle of some light reed or bamboo, five to seven feet long, with a head of iron, into the socket of which the shaft fits. The pointed head is either triangular, hollow grooved, or flat, those of the African natives being somewhat after the pattern of the lances used by our whalers. The Persian and Indian javelins are somewhat longer than the African, as are also those in use by Australian warriors. They are extremely light, and those of African make which I have handled were not weighted at the butt for balancing purposes. A warrior can carry as large a supply of javelins as of arrows, while the rapidity with which they can be used exceeds the bow and arrow just by the amount of time it takes to fit the arrow to the bow-string, and moreover the javelin can be thrown while the body is in full motion of running speed, while the archer must stop to take his aim and fire.

Queer Things.

A Virginia negro threatened to kill a man who had been his friend. He borrowed a gun, hid it under a log, and waited for an opportunity. Meanwhile, the other found the gun, and in carrying it home he fell down and it was discharged and blew the top of his head off.

The earliest mention of holly in connection with Christmas embellishment is a carol in its praise, written about 1450 and preserved in the Harleian manuscript.

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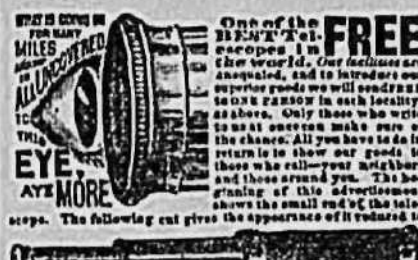
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WOMAN.

A queen in her beautiful garments,
She stands on the ramparts to-day
To herald the dawn, and the cerements
Of her past are folded away.

She stands with the prophetic and sage;
She speaks, and her tongue is a flame
Leaping forth from fires which for ages
Have smoldered in silence and shame.

Her feet have come up from the valleys,
They are climbing the mountains of light,
And her call the world rouses and rallies,
Bearing arms in the battle of right.

She trends on the serpent, that struggles
And grinds out its life with her heel;
She grapples with sorrows that wrong her,
Converting her woes into weal.

Made strong through her slaughtered affec-
tions,
She comes with her sons by her side,
An angel of power and protection,
Their beacon light, leader and guide.

No longer a timorous being,
To cringe and to cry beneath the rod,
But quick to divine and far-seeing,
She hastens the purpose of God.

—Hosea Bartwick Thorpe, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

THE little silver column in the thermometer was gradually mounting toward the nineties, the leaves hung motionless in the furnace-like air, and the scent in the perfumed swaths of newly cut hay pervaded everything, as Squire Sadley stood under the umbrella-shaped apple-tree and wiped his reeking brow with a yard-square pocket handkerchief of yellow silk.

"Phew!" cried the squire, "this is getting too much. I think I shall go home an hour earlier than usual."

"So'd I, if I wasn't workin' for days' wages," said Israel Newcomb, who was vigorously turning the fragrant billows of green with a fork which gleamed like serried lightning in the sunshine. The squire glared angrily at Israel; it was his pride that he worked as hard as any of his hired men, rich land-owner though he was.

"I s'pose I can do as I please?" said he.

"Sartin!" observed Israel. "I only wish I could!"

The squire went home, selecting the shady path which lay part way through the woods, and crossing the noisy little stream on a makeshift bridge formed by a fallen cedar tree. Far down in the green crosslights and glinting reflections of the glen, he could see Will Dallas, who had abandoned all pretenses of fishing, and lay on the moss at Mary Sadley's feet, reading aloud to her, out of some pocket volume of poetry. The squire frowned.

"Spooning—as usual," growled he, under his breath and pushed steadily on.

The old homestead, painted white, with a refreshing contrast of green blinds, lay basking in the vivid sunshine. The squire looked at it with a complacent sense of proprietorship as he went around to the back-door, where a great honeysuckle vine was all in curls of buff and white blossoms. Theromney kitchen, with its shining copper boiler and white-board floor, was silent and empty. He looked around.

"Hallo!" he shouted "is every one dead?"

Little Kitty came running out of the front room.

"Hush, father!" said she, holding up a small forefinger. "Mother is asleep."

"Asleep?" roared the squire. "A pretty time a day to be asleep, and the whole house wide open, ready for any tramp that may come along, and your grandmother's silver spoons in plain view on the dresser-shelf. Asleep!"

"I'm sorry, Titus," said an apologetic voice, as a pale, shadowy little woman issued from the hall beyond, where she had been lying on a procrustean lounge, fashioned of unpainted pine boards, and draped with a lumpy mattress. "I hadn't any idea of falling asleep when I lay down, but my head ached a little—it's the heat I suppose—and I felt dizzy. I'm very sorry, but surely it isn't 12 o'clock yet."

"It don't lack many minutes of it," said the squire, gloomily looking at the big, wooden clock, whose fat, black Roman numerals glared back at him from behind a green nebula of asparagus branches. "The heat, eh? Well, I s'pose other folks feel it, too. My head aches, but I don't take to my bed. And when a man comes home tired and bent out from the hay-field he naturally expects to find things comfortable. I don't know what a woman has her board and keep for if it ain't to see that meals is reg'lar and things decent."

"I'm sorry, Titus," nervously reiterated the little woman, fluttering to and fro like a lame-winged pigeon, "but I'll make all the haste I can. Dinner will soon be ready. Here, Kitty (to the child), wash those potatoes in the sink as quick as you can, and trim the beets, while I run out for some kindlings to hurry up the fire."

A minute afterward he could hear the quick strokes of the hatchet and he bethought himself that, in the hurry incident to laying-time, the pile of kindlings had been allowed to get low.

"It does seem," he said, petulantly, "as if everything hindered a man's dinner."

"Then, father," said Kitty, glancing shrewdly over the top of the tin potato-pan, "why don't you go out and split the kindling and let mother tend to the things indoors?"

"Hush, Kitty," said Mrs. Sadley quickly, as she touched a match to the mass of crumpled papers under the grate.

"Where's the last Gazette?" snarled the squire, ignoring Kitty's query.

"Oh, Titus," cried the wife, "I've just set fire to it! I supposed of course you'd read it—it's a week old to-day, you know."

"Of course," said Squire Sadley, "I might have known without asking! It's waste, and fling away, and burn up in this house. There ain't nothing safe where an extravagant woman's concerned!"

"Mother ain't extravagant!" said Kitty.

"Where's them peas I brought in this morning?" sharply demanded the squire, looking around him, with Argus eyes.

"There isn't time to shell them now," said Mrs. Sadley, timidly.

"Time—time!" repeated her husband. "Of course there ain't time, if you sleep away your life on that there sofa. I mean to have it taken away to-morrow. It's a deal too handy. What's the use o' my plantin' the earliest pens in market and hoein' and brushin' 'em, and then goin' out afore sunup to pick 'em, if my folks han't life enough to cook 'em?"

"I'll have 'em for supper," said Mrs. Sadley, with a little tremor in her voice.

"No you won't, neither," said the squire. "I'll send 'em over to Neighbor Barton's. His wife's got some snap in her! I declare, it's clear discouragin' for a man to be dragged back all the time by a shiftless wife!"

A big round drop splashed down into the frying-pan which Mrs. Sadley was just preparing to receive sundry slices of well-cured ham which she had been cutting; she made no verbal reply, however.

"Eh?" said the squire; "why don't you say something? Sulking, I s'pose, as usual?"

At this poor Mrs. Sadley burst into tears.

"No, Titus," said she, I ain't sulking. But I feel awful bad to-day, and it don't take much to upset me. It's all true what you say. I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature, and I don't blame you for getting out of patience. But if I hadn't worked so hard all these years—"

"Oh, yes, there's always some excuse," growled the squire, and taking a stray "sample number" of a paper, he went out to sit in the honeysuckle shade.

"I can't stand that roasting fire," said he.

"Then," said Kitty, the enfant terrible, "how do you suppose mother likes it?"

In an instant, however, her squire, childish attention was diverted.

"See!" she cried; "there comes Cousin Mary and Mr. Dallas over the hill! Oh, father, they're engaged. Did you know it?"

"Yes," absently answered the squire, intent on his paper.

"I was in the parlor that night; it thundered and rained so hard," said Kitty, with a twinkling eye, "and they didn't know it. And I heard them talking to each other. And he called her his darling love—"

"Hump!" grunted the squire. "A reg'lar case o' spooning."

"And she said he was her dearest, dearest one," added Kitty the circumstantial.

"Young fools!" snapped Squire Sadley.

"Father," said Kitty, leaning on his shoulder—she was the only one in the house who was not afraid of the stern despot—"don't all lovers talk so?"

"They'er fools for their pains if they do?"

"Didn't you love mother when she was a girl like Cousin Mary? Didn't you say just such things to her?"

The squire moved uneasily in his chair—under the calm searching light of Mary's eyes.

"I might ha' done," he owned at last. "I s'pose I was just, as great an idiot as other folks be."

"I don't see why people ever leave it off," said Kitty abstractedly.

"Was mother a pretty girl?"

"Don't talk nonsense," said the squire, almost angrily; and he got up and walked around the old wooden bench beside the well-curb.

Had Kitty's mother been a pretty girl? Yes, that she had—rosy-cheeked and limpid-eyed, with a laugh as sweet as the note of a thrush, and the lightest foot in a Virginia reel of any girl in the neighborhood. And now, "I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature," she had said, in the faint, weary accents, looking at him out of the dim, faded eyes; "and I don't blame you for getting out of patience." Yes; it was all true. But what had wrought the change? Whose fault was it?

"I don't know," said the squire, staring at heaven's blue eye reflected far down in the heart of the deep, cool well, "but I most think I've been too hard on her. Now I come to study on it, I've had lots o' hired help about the farm, and she's done all the housework herself. And she never was very strong! Was she a pretty girl? There wasn't none prettier in a radius o' twenty miles around Kingsley church. And to look at her now!"

The squire got up and stamped unasily around the well.

"I've been a brute!" he muttered to himself. "Worse than a dumb brute—for they ain't supposed to know no better. I don't know what I've been thinkin' of all these years. Leave off loving her? I han't never left it off. I love her now, bless her faithful, patient soul, as well as ever I did, only I've left into the way of bein' careless and neglectful. But I'll turn over a new leaf this very day, see if I don't."

He kept his word.

"Engaged, Mary? Is it really a settled thing?" said Mrs. Sadley. "Oh, I hope you'll be happy. I hope, after twelve years of marriage, dear Mary, you'll be as happy as I am now."

Her eyes shone; a faint color glowed on her ordinary pale cheeks. Mary Sadley looked at her in surprise.

"Would you believe," went on the squire's wife, "do I have hired a girl to come here and do all the rough work so as to spare me? And there is such an easy, spring-upholstered sofa in the hall in place of the lumpy old lounge, and these's one of the hay-hands splitting a pile of wood to last from now to Michaelmas. And we are to keep our wedding anniversary in real old-fashioned style next week, and Titus has ordered a dress trimmed with white ribbon, just like the one I was married in. He says I shall look as young and pretty as I did then. Such nonsense, you know! And yet it is nice of him to say so—now, isn't it?"

And Mrs. Sadley laughed through her tears.

Poor soul! The sunshine had come into life, yet it filled her whole being with blessedness.

"I'm so glad!" said Mary. "But you deserve it all, Cousin Eunice."

And the newly betrothed lovers whispered to each other that the millennium must surely be at hand. For what else could so have changed the squire?

They did not stop to reflect that there is truth in the old saying: "Good in all, and none all good."

—Amy Randolph in New York Ledger.

No Negroes There.

Slavery, as is well known, depended for its extension on two important crops, both of which demanded a large amount of cheap labor, and afforded articles which commerce greatly demands. The institution rested on the industries of tobacco and cotton growing. Only where one of these crops could be profitably filled did the institution ever firmly establish itself. A glance at the map will show that the Appalachian system of mountains widens as we go southward from Pennsylvania until it occupies nearly one-fifth of the southern states, extending southward, so as to include half of Virginia and North Carolina, a considerable part of western South Carolina, much of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and a part of Alabama.

In this section the character of the soil and form of the surface and the nature of the climate make the land unsuited for the extended culture of either tobacco or cotton. The result was slavery never firmly established itself as an economic institution in any part of this vast territory. Here and there in the more fertile valleys a few slaves were employed, but there are counties in this area where a slave was never held, and where to this day a negro is so great a curiosity that people will journey miles to behold him. The natural result of this distribution in the negro population was that the mountain districts of the south were separated in their political motives from the plain country.

When the rebellion occurred the Appalachian country was a region where disaffection toward the confederacy prevailed; to a great extent the men cast in their lot with the north, or, at least, gave their sympathies to the federal cause. The people of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and western Virginia—and generally those of western North Carolina as well—recruited the ranks of the federal army.—Prof. N. S. Shaler in Scribner's.

A Little Island Colony.

A few months ago the handful of people who live on Pitcairn Island celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the landing of their fathers on that little rock. The world is always glad to hear of the prosperity of this people, and several other little communities inhabiting the smallest specks of land in the ocean also excite much interest.

There is one island, however, of which we seldom hear. It is Lord Howe Island, and the home of fifty or sixty white people, about 800 miles northeast of New South Wales. Years ago two or three families from New Zealand thought they would seek a new home.

They had heard of the profuse vegetation on this crescent shaped little island, and decided that they would build new homes there. So they went to Lord Howe Island, which is only six miles long and about a mile wide, and rises precipitously from the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet at nearly every point. They built their huts, tilled the land, and after a while two or three other families joined them. Some of these original settlers are still living, but most of the residents are their descendants.

The island is under the government of New Zealand, and once a year it is visited by a magistrate who settles all little disputes. It is a very easy task, for there are seldom any differences among the people. Like Pitcairn and other little communities, they have never found it necessary to build a wall.

FACTS ABOUT THE JAPS.

CHARACTERISTICS IN WHICH THEY FAR EXCEL US.

Extraordinarily Polite are They, Marvellously Clean and Fearless of Death—Hated of the Chinese—Unique Features of Their Public Baths.

"Japan is the land of flowers and silks," said Mr. Charles P. Dunne, proprietor of a troupe of performing Japs. "I have lived there some four years now, and shall always live there. No man over lived in Japan a year and was willing to leave or live anywhere else. I'm anxious to get back. There isn't a Jap in my company as homesick to see Japan as I am. Flowers?—there is no end! They make the very air a balm with their perfume. The chrysanthemums—the national flower—are alone worth a trip across the Pacific."

"Americans are especially the favorites of the Japanese. The courtesy and kindness which this government has displayed toward Japan, in contrast to the somewhat abrupt and dictatorial methods of England and France, are responsible for this. England made her demands with a threat to blow down a town if they were not met; the United States bowed politely and put the same thing in the form of a request. The Japs appreciate the difference and love the Americans."

"The Japs personally are the politest people on earth. A Frenchman isn't in it with a Jap. You lift your hat and a Jap will lift his higher; you bow and a Jap will bow a foot lower than you do. This excess of polite attention is at first a little irksome, but one gets used to it and likes it."

"The Japanese are advancing fast, faster in fact than any people on earth. They are building schools and filling them with students all over the islands. It is peculiar but true that these young Jap students—well educated, mind you, and but little, if any behind the college boys of the same age in America—are the most bitter and fanatical expositors of their old heathen religion. So far as the Mikado's government and the people generally are involved, they tolerate unhesitatingly the presence of all religions and lay no embargo on the efforts of missionaries to reclaim all who will to Christianity."

"These people are very cleanly. Their cities are models as being well kept and pure. I have been in one of their fishing villages, which is the poorest and meanest, and so far as offense to sight or smell was concerned, it was like a conservatory of flowers. In the big cities they maintain public bath houses and all are free to dip themselves at pleasure. That brings me to another matter of some delicacy to foreigners. People of both sexes bathe together in Japan. There is no discrimination or difference. It is not 'gents to the right and ladies to the left' with them. They mingle in the bath without restriction and in nature's garb. This, which is shocking to any but a Jap, is altogether common-place to these nonchalant celestials. It is their custom, their fashion, the lesson of their life, or anything you may call it, and so they think no more of these mixed lavations than you would of a party of men and women at dinner."

"The Mikado's government is very jealous of any attempt to take the women away from Japan. I venture to say I am the only foreigner who ever brought any woman away under contract and did it by lawful passports and on the square. The four I have with me I had trouble to get. I assure you, and I had lived in Japan four years and was well liked and respected by them. I had to give a big bond to bring them back all right, and even then they fussed around and made me lose two steamers before I got clear with them. They are afraid of the women being drawn into an immoral life, which, in their notion, would bring shame and reproach to the imperial government of Japan."

"The Japanese laws punish crime very severely. Their jails are awful holes. The prisoner is cooped up in a little dungeon not big enough to swing a cat in, and has for provant no more than one rice ball and about a pint of water daily. The Jap authorities are not allowed to punish foreigners. In each city is a large tract, or part, of the city, marked off for the occupation of aliens. This is entirely maintained by the foreign element and is called the 'foreign concessions.'"

"Oh! these Japs are brave. They have no more fear of death than has a bullock. They will kill themselves. The time was and is still for that matter, when some high official like the Mikado might find fault with some member of his staff or retinue, and command him to commit *hari hari*. Not *hari kari*; *hari hari*. Now, I don't understand any griet would specially flow if the culprit disobeyed. It might disgrace him; but in any event none of them ever avoided it, so far as I know. The doomed man would go home and take a week to do it, if he saw fit. He suited his own taste as to that. He made a big feast, kissed his friends good-by, dressed himself in spotless white, knelt down on a mat, plunged a knife into his bowels, making a great slash, and died."

"A Jap will forgive anything but being called a Chinaman. Should you mistake a Jap for a Chinaman, you couldn't square it in a thousand years."

They hate and despise their pigstalled neighbors in a way a Christian couldn't understand. They would go over and tear China to pieces if the civilized powers would let them. In a social way they won't recognize or yield an inch to a Chinaman. It is bred in them and a matter of instinct."

BEARS OF ALASKA.

The Land Is a Paradise for the Hunter of the Grizzly.

To the bear hunter the wilds of Alaska offer a paradise that can be found in no other country on the globe, as is attested by the yearly shipments of hides, writes a Juneau correspondent of the Denver News. The most chosen are those of the black bear, which roam the woods by hundreds, and prime skins bring from \$25 up to as high as \$100 each in the market. During the excursion season tourists from all parts of the globe make a thriving trade for Alaska merchandise in the bearskin line. There are five distinct species of the bear in Alaska—the black, brown or cinnamon and a cross, which inhabit all portions of southeastern Alaska and the upper portion of the Yukon country. Further north, in the St. Elias Alps, is the home of a grizzly which in size, ferocity and color much resembles the grizzlies of the Sierra Nevada, and still further north, along the lower reaches of the Yukon and the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean, is the white polar bear. As brave and skillful in hunting bear as the Alaska Indian is he seldom hunts the St. Elias grizzly, both because there is little profit in the hides and the great size and ferocity of the beasts make hunting them a most hazardous undertaking. Their mode of killing them is by shooting into them from a heavily charged smooth-bore musket a heavy slug of lead, copper or iron, then awaiting their charge, which never fails to follow the shot, with a long, heavy and strongly made spear, resting the butt of the weapon on the ground and planting one foot firmly against it. The point of the spear rests at an angle to pierce the bear in the breast, and the bear's own weight, when it strikes the spear in its mad charge, is calculated to drive the weapon through him or pierce him deep enough to cause death. As will be readily seen, if at this critical moment the hunter's courage should fail him, or by miscalculation the spear failed to impale the charging beast, the hunter would be knocked senseless and immediately torn into shreds. This mode of bear-hunting may have its advantages, but only the Alaska Indian has the courage to try the experiment.

Maybe Land.

Beyond where the marshes are dark and wild
Is a ladder of red and gold,
Where the sun has sunk in the shifting tide
Of the clouds that the night elves mold.

It leads to the portals of Maybe Land,
Where castles and groves we see,
On a vapor bank o'er the mists expand,
To darken the wind-swept sea.

'Tis there that our wishes are all made true,
Where frowns may not mar the brow,
Where storms never murther the whole year through,
Where Then is transformed to Now,
And only the dreamer who idly halts
With a pencil and brush in hand,
Can travel the path to the mystic vaults,
And the treasures of Maybe Land.

—Philaider Johnson in Washington Post.

A Bright Game.

With the lengthening evenings of autumn there arises a demand for novel indoor amusements. An English paper tells how such can be obtained on strictly scientific principles, in describing an entertainment at which the writer was present.

The lecturer held up a sheet of paper which he touched with the still glowing wick of the candle. Instantly the paper began to smoulder; and it smouldered up and down in a narrow line until it had written "God save the Queen," which was the very last thing we expected it would do.

Then other sheets of paper were taken and on some patterns were burned out, on others animals were drawn. On the last there appeared a very fair sketch in stencil of the room in which the lecture was given. This was mysterious. The papers were handed round for examination, and though some were held up to the light, no pattern could be found on them.

"It is easy enough to prepare such papers," said the lecturer. "Take some saltpetre, and dissolve in water till the water will take up no more. Then with a wooden point, such as a match end or a slip of shaving, use this solution as an ink and draw the pattern on paper. Any paper will do, but unsized paper will not show the mark when the liquid dries, which it very soon will do. But if there is no mark; how are you to know where to start from. Make a pencil mark at the spot. When you are ready apply to the mark a glowing stick like this. You will see the burning spread right and left until the ends meet, and you have a result like that!" And out dropped an elephant.—Argory.

The Reason Why.

Von Fuhrmann (the anarchist): "Why are such great fortunes left in these days?"

Wierglas: "Because a man can't carry more than his funeral expenses to the grave."

CARPET-WEAVING IN INDIA.

Something About How Artistic Shawls and Carpets are Manufactured.

The shawls and carpets of India have long been famous for their color. Their popularity is partly due to the brilliancy and permanence of the dyes employed, and partly to the harmonious tints into which the colors are blended. The figures, except when they are geometrical, are apt to be rudely drawn.

It is a matter of surprise to learn that work so artistic as the weaving of the wonderful fabrics which cannot be equalled in our mills, is every part done on the rudest of looms and by little boys of less than twelve years of age. Mrs. King describes the work as she saw it done in one of the hill towns near the borders of Kashmir.

"We passed through an archway into a large, deserted-looking enclosure full of rubbish heaps, and having a deep colonnade of mud-bricks running all round. Under this were erected rude looms, of which there must have been over fifty, but at the present time only six are being worked, owing to trade being slack."

"The carpets were most beautiful in color and design; all intended for the London market. We saw one, measuring twelve feet by ten, which was nearly finished. Six little boys, varying in age from eight to eleven years, were working it, while one of them read out the pattern from a slip of paper. Their small brown fingers worked so nimbly, knotting on the various colored wools and cutting off the ends with a knife, that one could hardly see what they were doing. It seemed amazing that such young boys could have attained such dexterity. Their pay is from eight to ten shillings a month."

"We were told that they could make a carpet of the size they were then working in one month, so that the actual cost for making would be about three pounds, and as the carpet would sell here for over thirteen pounds, there must be a handsome profit over and above the cost of the wool and the interest on capital sunk."

An Unpopular Coin.

The silver half dollar is so unpopular a coin that \$17,000,000 worth of them remain piled up in the Treasury vaults and cannot be got into circulation. The director of the mint suggests that they be recoined into dimes and quarters, and asks for an appropriation for that purpose.

The New Rifle a Failure.

The German government has suspended the manufacture of the new repeating rifle with which the first five army corps and the Guard were furnished. It turns out that it is a spitfire with the new powder, which the barrel is unable to stand, and that it is dangerous to the man who uses it. Many think the bad gun barrel is a good peace preserver.

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"LITTLE BOPEEP."

The Charm of the Little Maiden at the
Fancy Ball.

Her shoes are made of satin fairer far than
Arctic snows,
And gaily play in their midst the dance
of the snows.

So graceful is her tripping
Forever I could look
To view those dainty skipping
About her dainty crook.

Her gloves are number sizes—she could don a
five with ease;
They were fashioned by the pizles that no
mortal thinking of her shoulder;

They reach up to her shoulder;
Her arm no eye may scan,
"Tis shocking, I have told her—
Such strictly to man.

Her hair—how shall I term it but summer sun-
beams curled?
I know I would make a hermit gay and win
him to the world.

Her lips are pointing scarlet,
Her eyes a witching blue;
I'd style each one a starlet
If stars were only blue.

'Tis far beyond my praise the hat she chose
to wear;
Her wondrous face, with daisies bright all nod-
ding round the brim;

And, when her eyes like berries
Beneath them corals,
Each glance is found to be
As I have found too late.

The dowers in glasses inspect her frolic
skirt,
And often as she passes by I hear them
whisper, "Flirt!"

But let them take all that on—
What care have I for them?
With saucy looks and hat on,
She leads the beaux like sheep.
—Samuel Minturn Peck.

A SINGULAR CASE.

"Well, what is it?"
"Twas this I addressed my medical
friend, Van Leonard, who after some
minutes of deep thought, drew a long
breath with some appearance of relief."

"I was thinking of a singular case—"
"That occurred in your practice, I
suppose?" I inquired.

"Not exactly, and yet in reply I
could say yes! You asking me about
Thimble, the mesmerist, reminded
me of it. It was a singular case."

"If mesmerism, or odyllic force, is
in any way concerned in the case, let
me hear it by all means," I replied.

We were sitting in Van Leonard's
office, and I had called on purpose to
consult him in regard to one Thim-
bault, who was creating a sensation
in social circles by his manifestations
of magnetic force or hypnotic power.

"What was the case?" I inquired.
My friend indulged in a reverie for
some moments, as he in an absent
manner puffed away at his fragrant
Havana. Then he gently slipped the
ashes from the end of his cigar and
continued:

"The sad death not long since of a
popular official in a neighboring city,
after a defalcation which no one had
suspected or even deemed in the slight-
est degree probable, brought this case
to my mind. It occurred some years
ago in the town of Blank, where then I
resided."

"Tell me all about it," said I, set-
tling myself into a listening attitude.

"As I said, Blank was my residence
then. I practiced my profession, but
was not kept so busy by it then as I
am now, and from frequent conversa-
tions with an instructor in our city
academy I became deeply interested in
phrenology and biology. Prof. Frank-
lin was the man's name. He had great
force of character, in fact tremendous
will-power, and his control of students
was perfect; even the most refractory
yielded to him. Besides being a man
of quite extensive learning, he pos-
sessed keen penetration, and I
sometimes imagined that he could
read my very thoughts. He would de-
scant in a most interesting manner
about a life-force, call it what you may,
odyllic or magnetic force, by which
strong natures controlled the will and
even the physical powers of others."

"Sometimes I have tried it on my re-
fractory pupils," he would say, "and
they would afterward declare that I
had bewitched them. It would be
well," he sometimes added, "for you
doctors to study the science of biology
more. It might aid you in controlling
the diseases of your patients by en-
abling you to control the patients."

"My mother was alive at that time,
and cultivated a farm in the neighbor-
hood of Blank, in which I myself was
interested as a legatee. Customarily I
paid her city and county taxes as well
as my own, and thus became quite in-
timate with Judge Alden, the city and
county treasurer. Alden was a most
amiable and genial man, a member of
the Methodist church, and of unim-
peachable probity and veracity. I
liked to converse with him, for he had
been a great reader, and the very full-
ness, geniality, and aristocratic appear-
ance of his countenance evinced his
mental culture, and his acquaintance
with all that is good, ennobling, and
elevating in literature. Have you ever
noticed that such was the elevating
effects of the good and beautiful in
literature?"

"No."
"Well, observe your acquaintances
more closely, and whenever you per-
ceive a refined countenance, betoken-
ing intelligence and wide information,
you may be sure the owner is a pure-
minded man, versed in elegant litera-
ture."

"Alden, who had once been judge of
our Superior court, was such a man,
and so great was his probity that year
after year he was elected city treasurer.
But in the course of time a change oc-
curred in his appearance. Signs of
care and concern began to appear on
his face. At times an air of distrust
took possession of him, and at last
wrinkles and gray hairs became plain-
ly visible. A close observer could dis-
cern a slight absence of that easy and
genial conversational power which had
made his company a pleasure. The
smile was still on his countenance, but
it appeared strained."

"Have you noticed the change which
has come over Judge Alden?" asked
Prof. Franklin of me one day.

"Oh, I suppose it is the usual change
superinduced by age and business
cares," I replied.

"Don't be too sure. There is always
a deep-seated cause for such radical
changes."

"The subject passed from my mind
until a few weeks afterward, when the
public was astounded by the announce-
ment that Alden was a defaulter to the
amount of at least \$25,000; and experts
proved it by examination of his books."

"That accounts then," I ejaculated,
for those lines of care and concern. A

troubled conscience, you know. What
did he say for himself?"

"He did not seem to know what to
say. He admitted receiving the money,
as the figures in his books declared.
But what had become of it, he did not
remember. He disclaimed all inten-
tional defalcation, and those who knew
him best believed him."

"Had he not been speculating in
stocks?" I asked.

"There was no evidence of such a
thing."

"Had he not bought property in his
wife's name?" I inquired again.

"None at all. It was admitted that he
had been foregoing with many dilatory
taxpayers, and in some cases he
had gone so far as to charge him-
self with the taxes of personal friends
on their solemn promise to pay the
taxes and not let him suffer by the in-
discretion. He had even made oc-
casional loans of the public money to
friends in great need, taking their per-
sonal notes. But these amounts were
comparatively small, and in an emer-
gency could have been realized on the
notes themselves. All these excuses his
friends made for him in order to shield
him from the charge of barefaced cor-
ruption and dishonesty."

"Still there was the absence of \$25,-
000. What could that be but defalcation?" said I.

"Just so!" replied Van Leonard. "It
was a singular case, for amid it all
many, and I among them, refused to
believe him guilty of outright defalcation."

"To say that the community was
shocked and astounded is stating the
case mildly. But the sad, ugly fact re-
mained that \$25,000 of the public
funds were missing and the whole
blame and responsibility rested upon
one whom all had respected, admired,
and trusted."

"I can't account for it," he would
say, "but I know that I have neither
wasted nor stolen the money," and
across his countenance would sit an
expression of pitiable insanity. I hard-
ly knew what to think of him."

"He appeared to be no compos
mentis, or—a stupendous fraud!" I
exclaimed as Van Leonard paused for
an appropriate term. Smiling slightly,
he repeated:

"It was a singular case, for, say
what you please, I still had faith in his
probity."

"Well, what did the city council
do?" I asked.

"Of course he was summarily dis-
placed, and his bondsman were called
upon to make the defalcation good.
But Alden yielded his residence, which,
with some property of his, realized
about \$20,000, thus leaving \$5,000 for
his bondsman to pay."

"How did he bear it?"

"I could see that public disgrace
was killing him. While he may not
have felt blameless, yet he knew that
he had not been corrupt or basely
fraudulent."

"So he said," I ejaculated.

"Yes, so he said. Well, in musing
over the matter one day, a thought
struck me. I sought Prof. Franklin,
with whom I had a lengthy interview.
At the conclusion of our discussion he
said:

"It will be an interesting experi-
ment, and so far as I can see, will do
harm."

"You will meet me then at the city
treasurer's office at 3 p. m.?" I asked.

"I'll be there," he responded.

"Punctually at the hour named I
drove up to the city hall in my car-
riage, accompanied by the mayor of
the city attorney, and Judge Alden.
We entered the office of the city
treasurer, where we found Prof. Frank-
lin conversing with a couple of the city
councilmen and Judge Alden's suc-
cessor, a Mr. Bond. After our mutual
salutations were over I said to the
mayor: 'Will you have the goodness,
sir, to permit the city's fire-proof safe
to be opened?'"

"At a sign from his honor the acting
treasurer swung open the doors of the
huge safe."

"Now," said I, "open all the drawers
and expose to view all the city's money
you may have in the safe at this time."

"This was quickly done by the act-
ing treasurer, who murmured:

"This is all the funds we have here
at present. Of course there is more
on deposit in the First National bank."

"You are quite sure you have opened
all the drawers in the safe, and dis-
played to view all the money you have
in that safe belonging to the city?" I
inquired.

"Certainly, sir," was Bond's reply.

"Have you any objections to remov-
ing it entirely?"

"Not a particle, if the mayor has no
objection." And at a sign from the
mayor the money was removed—"every
cent of it," as the acting treasurer de-
clared.

"All this, as may well be imagined,
had wrought considerable excitement
in Judge Alden, the defaulter, and I
observed Prof. Franklin endeavoring
to soothe him, but without avail. Sudden-
ly, with a piercing gaze into Alden's
eye, he made a few rapid passes, and
in an authoritative tone said: 'Come,
sir, be calm!'"

In an instant a placid expression of
peace and quiet submission rested upon
that countenance which for weeks
had manifested mental torture.

"Alden was completely under Frank-
lin's control, held by the mighty power
of a superior will."

"The entire company were now gaz-
ing upon this episode in amazement."

"You are reinstated in the office of
city treasurer!" At those words
from Franklin the face of Alden shone
with a glad smile—and we desire you
to show us the secret compartments
of this safe in which you usually kept
the bulk of your funds when treasurer."

"To the great surprise of all Judge
Alden stepped to the safe and touched
a secret spring by which he was en-
abled to pull out one of the drawers to
double its apparent length. The back
compartments of that drawer, the ex-
istence of which was unknown to all
the other officials present, were packed
full of treasury notes and national bank
bills. The money was neatly done up
in packages, on the labels of which
the amount of money in each package
was written in Alden's handwriting."

"Hands off, gentlemen!" I exclaimed.
"This is the purpose for which I have
brought you here. Mr. Attorney," I
added, "I wish you to bear testimony
to this remarkable find, for it estab-

lishes the innocence of Judge Alden
most assuredly."

"Let the money be counted," replied
the city attorney.

"But this was hardly necessary, as
above the money in one compartment
was a written statement, \$15,000—
Louis Alden, and in the other a similar
statement, \$14,950—Louis Alden,"
which was soon verified.

"As from a dream the hypnotized
man waked up, when Prof. Franklin
said: 'Arouse, sir, with full possession
of your mental powers; and let me con-
gratulate you on the removal of a base
but unfounded stigma from your name
and reputation.'

"Gazing around with a dignity and
gracious self-possession that were
truly regal Judge Alden exclaimed:
'Gentlemen, this is a happy hour
for me! For months I've been wander-
ing in a hideous nightmare. I remem-
ber distinctly now the day I received
the most of this money, all of which I
carefully labeled, and deposited
in this safe. On my way home
that very night some villain struck me
senseless with a sandbag, which as you
know, leaves no bruise. My watch and
what money I had on my person were
taken, but no doubt the robber expected
to obtain some or all that very money.
The blow I received seems to have dis-
troyed all memory of the disposition I
made of the money. I knew I had re-
ceived it, but was utterly unable to
remember what had become of it. Miraculously, as it seems, my memory
is restored.'"

Here Van Leonard made a pause,
which I interrupted by asking:

"But how came you to know of that
secret drawer?"

"Well, sir," he replied, "in meditat-
ing over such a singular case I just
happened to remember seeing Alden
open that secret compartment to ob-
tain change for a \$100 bill when I was
paying taxes one day. And like a
flash it occurred to me that the mystery
of Alden's defalcation might be solved
and the cloud over his good name be
removed. I revealed my suspicions to
Prof. Franklin, whose hypnotic powers
I deemed essential to the full consum-
mation of my scheme. The plan was
carried out successfully, and both
Alden's sanity and reputation were re-
stored."

"And what became of him?"

"His innocence was publicly de-
clared, and as full a restitution as
possible was made him. As it turned
out he had to his credit \$5,000 more
than his indebtedness."

"To the great joy of his bondsmen, I
wager?"

"Undoubtedly. Well, he took
Franklin with him, and with his
family set out on a summer tour for
mental and physical recuperation. He
is dead now."

"And your candid opinion of the
whole matter is—"

"That it was a most singular case!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

His Trained Tarantula.

A half-breed boy of Mexican and
Indian blood recently attracted much
attention at Winslow, A. T., by the
performances of an educated tarantula
he owns, says the Philadelphia Times.

He carries the big, formidable-looking
insect in a large wooden box slung
about his neck, which, when exhibiting
his pet, he places on the ground as a
sort of stage. At the command of its
master the tarantula mounted a small
ladder, rang a bell and performed on
a miniature trapeze. Then, to the
thumping of a tambourine in the hands
of the boy, it proceeded to revolve
slowly about, as if waltzing, and when
it had finished saluted the crowd by
lifting one leg three times.

After a performance was over it
climbed to its master's shoulder, where
it sat, occasionally running around his
neck or down into his bosom. The
boy says he tamed the spider when it
was young, first by feeding it every
day until it grew accustomed to him,
then gradually taught it the tricks it
knows. He declares that it is much
more intelligent than any dog and
very tractable, though uncompromis-
ing in its enmity to any one but him-
self. It is as large as a silver dollar
when curled up, though its legs are
two or three inches long.

The body is an ugly dull brown,
covered with short, coarse black hair,
which also covers the limbs, but is
very sparse and bristly. The eyes are
small and gleam like diamond points,
while the mouth is furnished with
slender, overlapping fangs. The power
of spring in these creatures is said to
be something incredible, a leap of ten
feet being no tremendous exertion.

The boy who owns the only one which
has ever made friends with any other
living creature is from the Mogollan
mountains.

The Growth and Vitality of Proverbs.

Since the dawn of history the East has
been the favorite breeding-ground of
proverbs. Proverbs are the natural language
of a contemplative race, and the people of
the East are always have been con-
templative to a marked degree. To the East,
therefore, the student of this kind of litera-
ture must look for the best specimens with
the certainty of finding there a wealth,
the abundance of which must be seen to be
appreciated. But not alone in the East is there
found a proverbial philosophy, for every
nation to some extent grows its own pro-
verbs as it raises the most necessary articles
of daily use. Few nations import what they
can raise at home, so few nations incorporate
into the language of daily life forms of
speech from foreign sources. The literature
of a country may perish, but proverbs never
die, because they have in themselves a germ
of life that renders them practically immor-
tal. It is with the proverbs of a nation as
with the proper names and the native flow-
ers. Every kind of social, moral and polit-
ical revolution may sweep over the land, the
native language may disappear and the na-
tive people vanish before the sword of the
destroyer, but the native names and the na-
tive flowers never perish, and the proverbs
have an almost equal tenacity of life.—St.
Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lady Granby, one of the acknowl-
edged beauties of London and the
future Duchess of Rutland, is described
by a recent London letter writer as
"a tall and willowy shaped figure,
the head of a Greek terra-cotta, the
eyes of a startled dove, and the com-
plexion of a startled rose, who moves for-
ward with a touch of disdain on her
well-turned lips and a haughty turn of the
slim, statuesque throat."

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES ABOUT
BABYLON AND ITS SIN.

A Brilliant Description of the Glory
of the Ancient City and the Revels
Held Therein.—Lessons Deduced
for the Use of Every-Day People.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25.—Dr. Talmage
preached the following sermon this morn-
ing in the Academy of Music in this city,
and he repeated it tonight in the New
York Academy of Music. His text was
Daniel 5:30: "In that night was
Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans
slain."

After the site of Babylon had been
selected, two million of men were employed
for the construction of the wall and prin-
cipal works. The walls of the city were
sixty miles in circumference. They were
surrounded by a trench, out of which had
been dug the material for the construction
of the city. There were twenty-five gates
of solid brass on each side of the square
city. Between every two gates a great
watch-tower sprang up into the
heavens. From each of the twenty-five
gates, on either side, a street ran straight
through to the gate on the other side, so
that there were fifty streets, each fifteen
miles long, which gave to the city an
appearance of wonderful regularity. The
houses did not join each other on the
ground, and between them were gardens
and shrubbery. From house-top to house-
top bridges swung, over which the inhab-
itants were accustomed to pass. A branch
of the Euphrates went through the city,
over which a bridge of marvelous structure
was thrown, and under which a tunnel
ran. To keep the river from overflowing
the city in times of freshet, a great lake
was arranged to catch the surplus, in
which the water was kept as in a reservoir
until times of drought, when it was sent
streaming down over the thirsty land. A
palace stood at each end of the Euphrates
bridge; one palace, a mile and three-
quarters in compass, and the other palace
seven and a half miles in circumference.
The wife of Nebuchadnezzar, having
been brought up among the mountains of
Media, could not stand it in this flat
country of Babylon, and so, to please her,
Nebuchadnezzar had a mountain, four
hundred feet high, built in the midst of
the city. This mountain was surrounded
by terraces, for the support of which great
arches were lifted. On top of these arches
flat stones were laid; then a layer of reeds
and bitumen, then two rows of bricks,
closely cemented; then thick sheets of lead,
upon which the soil was placed. The earth
here deposited was so deep that the largest
trees had room to anchor their roots. All
the glory of the flowery tropics was spread
out at that tremendous height, until it
must have seemed to one below as though
the clouds were all in blossom, and the very
sky leaned on the shoulder of the cedar.
At the top an engine was constructed,
which drew water from the Euphrates,
far below, and made it spout up amid this
garden of the skies. All this to please his
wife! I think she must have been
pleased.

In the midst of this city stood also
the temple of Belus. One of its towers
was one-eighth of a mile high, and on the top
of it an observatory, which gave the as-
tronomers great advantage, as, being at so
great a height, one could easily talk with
the stars. This temple was full of cups,
and statues, and censers, all of gold. One
image weighed a thousand Babylonian tal-
ents, which would be equal to fifty-two
million dollars. All this by day, but by
night was about to come down on Babylon.
The shadows of her two hundred and fifty
towers began to lengthen. The Euphrates
rolled on, touched by the fiery splendors of
the setting sun, and gates of brass, bur-
nished and glittering, opened and shut like
doors of flame. The hanging gardens of
Babylon, wet with the heavy dew, began
to pour, from starlit flowers and dripping
leaves, a fragrance for many miles around.
The music and the squares were lighted
up, and the city was a scene of light and
dance, and frolic, and promenade. The
theatres and galleries of art invited the
wealth, and pomp, and grandeur of the
city to rare entertainments. Scenes of
riot and wastal were mingled in every
street; godless mirth, and outrageous ex-
cess, and splendid wickedness came to the
king's palace, to do their mightiest deeds
of darkness.

A royal feast tonight at the king's palace!
Dining up to the gates and the towers
holstered with precious cloths from Decar,
and drawn by fire-eyed horses from To-
garmah, that rear and neigh in the grasp
of the charioteers; while a thousand lords
dismount, and women dressed in all the
splendors of Syrian emerald, and the color-
blending of agate and the chasteness of
coral, and the somber glory of Tyrian purple,
and princely embroideries, brought
from afar by camels across the desert, and
by ships of Bashish across the sea, to
open wide the gates, and let the guests
come in. The chamberlains and cup-bear-
ers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of
the robes, and to the carol of the music!
See the blaze of the jewels! Lift the ban-
ners. Fill the cups. Clap the symbols.
Blow the trumpets. Let the night go
by with song and dance and ovation, and let
that Babylonian tongue be palsied that
will not say, "O, King Belshazzar, live for-
ever!" Away with care from the palace!
Clear the way to the towers! Pour out
more wine! Give us more light, wilder
music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts to
ord, captain orders to captain. Goblets
clash, decanters rattle. There come in the
vile song and the drunken bellow, and the
slavering lip, and the puff of idiotic
laughter, bursting from the lips of princes,
flushed, reeling, bloodshot; while mingling
with it all I hear, "Huzza! huzza! for
great Belshazzar!"

Here the invitation of the Gospel! There
was some one in this house to whom I
shall never speak again, and therefore let
it be in the words of the Gospel, and not
in my own, with which I close: "Ho, every
one that thirsteth! Come ye to the waters,
and let him that hath no money come, buy
wine and milk without money and without
price." "Come unto Me, all ye who are
weary and heavy laden, and I will give
you rest." Oh! that my Lord Jesus would
now make himself so attractive to your
souls that you can not resist him; that, if
you have never prayed before, or have
not prayed since those days, when you
knew that you might pray saying:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou bid'st me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

But if you can not think of so long a
prayer as that, I will tell you a shorter
prayer that you can say: "God be merciful
to me, a sinner!" Or, if you can not think
of so long a prayer as that, I will give you
a still shorter one that you may utter:
"Lord save me, or I perish!" Or if that
be too long a prayer, you need not utter
one word. Just look and live!

I go on to learn that when God writes
anything on the wall, a man had better
read it as it is. Daniel did not misinter-
pret or modify the handwriting on the
wall. It is all foolishness to expect a min-
ister of the Gospel to preach always of
things that the people like, or the people
choose. Young men, what shall I preach
to you tonight? Shall I tell you of the
dignity of human nature? Shall I tell you
of the wonders that our race has accom-
plished? "Oh! no," you say, "which and
the message that came from God." I will.
If there is any handwriting on the wall it
is this lesson: "Accept of Christ and be
saved." I might talk of a great many
other things; but that is the message, and
so I declare it. Jesus never flattered
those to whom he preached. He said to
those who did wrong, and who were offen-
sive in his sight, "Ye generation of vipers!
ye whited sepulchres! How can ye escape
the damnation of hell?" Paul the apostle
preached before a man who was not ready
to hear him preach. What subject did he
take? Did he say: "Oh! you are a very
good man, a very fine man, a very noble
man?" No; he preached of righteousness
to a man who was unrighteous; of temper-
ance to a man who was the victim of bad
appetites; of the judgement to come to a
man who was unfit for it. So we must al-
ways declare the message that happens to
come to us. Daniel must read it as it is.
Another lesson that comes to us; there is
a great difference between the opening of
the banquet of sin and its close. Young
men, if you had looked in upon the ban-
quet in the first few hours, you would
have wished you had been invited there,
and could sit at the feast. "Oh! the
grandeur of Belshazzar's feast!" you would
have said; but look in at the close of the
banquet, and your blood curdles with horror.
The King of Terrors has there a ghastly
banquet; human blood in the wine, and
perdition in the music. Sin has made
itself a king in the earth. It has crowned
itself. It has spread a banquet. It invites
all the world to come to it. It has hung
in its banquet-hall the spoils of all king-
doms, and the banners of all nations. It
has gathered from all music. It has
striven, from its wealth, the tables and the
floors, and the arches. And yet how often
is that banquet broken up, and how horri-
ble is its end! Ever and anon there is a
handwriting on the wall. A king's
great culprit is arrested. The knees of
wickedness knock together. God's
judgment, like an armed host, breaks in
upon the banquet; and that night is
Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans,
slain.

I learn further from this subject that
Death sometimes breaks in upon a banquet.
Why did he not go down to the prisons in
Babylon? There were a few persons there
that would like to have died. I suppose
there were men and women in those pris-
ons, that city who would have welcomed death.
But he comes to the palace; and just at
the time when the mirth is dashing to the
tiptop pitch, Death breaks in at the
banquet.

We saw the same thing, on a larger
scale, illustrated at the last war in this
country. Our whole nation had been sit-
ting at a national banquet—north, south,
east and west. What grain was there, but
we grew it on our hills. What invention
was there, but our rivers must turn the
new wheel and rattle the strange shuttle.
What warm furs, but our traders must
bring them from the Arctic. What fish,
but our nets must sweep them for the
markets. What music, but it must sing in
our halls. What eloquence, but it must
speak in our senates. Ho! to the national
banquet, reaching from mountains to moun-
tains and from sea to sea! To prepare that
banquet the sheepfolds and the aviaries of
the country sent their best treasures. The
orchards piled up on the table their sweet-
est fruits. The presses lured out with
new wines. To sit at that table came the
yeomanry of New Hampshire, and the lum-
bermen of Maine, and the Carolinian from
the rice fields, and the western emigrant
from the plains of Oregon, and we were all
brothers—brothers at a banquet. Suddenly
the feast ended. What meant those mounds
thrown up at Chickamauga, Shiloh, At-
lanta, Gettysburg, South Mountain? What
meant those golden grain fields, turned
into a pasturing ground for cavalry horses?
What meant the corn fields, gutted and
bleached, and the wheels of the heavy supply train? Why
those rivers of tears—those lakes of blood?
God was angry! Justice must come! A
handwriting on the wall! The nation had
been weighed and found wanting. Dark-
ness! Darkness! Woo to the north! Woo
to the south! Woo to the east! Woo to
the west! Death at the banquet!

Are there any here who are unprepared
for the eternal world? Are there any
holstered with precious cloths from Decar,
and drawn by fire-eyed horses from To-
garmah, that rear and neigh in the grasp
of the charioteers; while a thousand lords
dismount, and women dressed in all the
splendors of Syrian emerald, and the color-
blending of agate and the chasteness of
coral, and the somber glory of Tyrian purple,
and princely embroideries, brought
from afar by camels across the desert, and
by ships of Bashish across the sea, to
open wide the gates, and let the guests
come in. The chamberlains and cup-bear-
ers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of
the robes, and to the carol of the music!
See the blaze of the jewels! Lift the ban-
ners. Fill the cups. Clap the symbols.
Blow the trumpets. Let the night go
by with song and dance and ovation, and let
that Babylonian tongue be palsied that
will not say, "O, King Belshazzar, live for-
ever!" Away with care from the palace!
Clear the way to the towers! Pour out
more wine! Give us more light, wilder
music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts to
ord, captain orders to captain. Goblets
clash, decanters rattle. There come in the
vile song and the drunken bellow, and the
slavering lip, and the puff of idiotic
laughter, bursting from the lips of princes,
flushed, reeling, bloodshot; while mingling
with it all I hear, "Huzza! huzza! for
great Belshazzar!"

Here the invitation of the Gospel! There
was some one in this house to whom I
shall never speak again, and therefore let
it be in the words of the Gospel, and not
in my own, with which I close: "Ho, every
one that thirsteth! Come ye to the waters,
and let him that hath no money come, buy
wine and milk without money and without
price." "Come unto Me, all ye who are
weary and heavy laden, and I will give
you rest." Oh! that my Lord Jesus would
now make himself so attractive to your
souls that you can not resist him; that, if
you have never prayed before, or have
not prayed since those days, when you
knew that you might pray saying:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The Reform church in the United States (German) reports 1,555 congregations and 203,852 members.

The amount collected in the churches of London on Hospital Sunday was \$210,000. This was \$5,000 more than in any previous year.

There is a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in the Wisconsin State prison, which has more than 100 members and is doing a good business.

The Methodist Episcopal church has, in connection with its mission in Mexico, 2,487 communicants. This indicates a gain of 894 during the last year.

Seventeen hundred of the Sioux are members of the Episcopal church, and Baptists, Catholics, and Congregationalists are also represented among them.

A St. Louis congregation paid off the church mortgage and then turned the instrument in open meeting, the choir singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Young Men's Christian associations are being organized in Jerusalem, Ramleh, and Lydda. Blind Smith, who is engaged in the work, has secured the co-operation of the bishop of Jerusalem.

The American Congregational union reports receipts for the last year of \$155,830, of which \$76,300 came from individuals and churches. This has been the most successful year in the history of the organization.

The Presbyterian Theological seminary of San Francisco has recently received gifts amounting to \$350,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the gift of one man, Alexander Montgomery of San Francisco.

The various Lutheran bodies in this country have twenty-two theological seminaries, with sixty-eight professors and 1,032 students; twenty-five colleges, with 255 professors and 3,453 students, and thirty-eight academies and seminaries with 3,500 students.

Some preachers put their listeners asleep with dreamy discourses, but the Rev. David Kaufman of Indiana reverses this and puts himself asleep while in the pulpit. While apparently asleep and unconscious it is said that he delivers sermons of amazing eloquence.

The Pope has purchased from the Gonzaga family a picture by Veronese representing St. Louis de Gonzaga in his princely dress with a sword. The picture is now exhibited in the German college, where it is visited by cardinals and priests. It is a sign of the preparations for the centenary of St. Louis, which falls on the 21st of June, 1891.

Dr. George F. Pentecost has had a prosperous voyage to India and has commenced his labors in Calcutta. Large numbers of invitations from other cities have been sent to him. He says the mission stations are deplorably undermanned and begs that Christian people in this country will pray that more missionaries may enter the field, and that God will bless his work in India.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentlemanly fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache, until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and a sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

VASELINE.

FOR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

One six-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline 10 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade 15 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of Vaseline Camphor Lotion 10 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of Vaseline Soap, scented 15 cts.
One six-ounce bottle of White Vaseline 10 cts.

Or for stamps any single article at the price. If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline put up by others. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of Pure Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

CHESBROUGH Mfg. Co., 24 State St., New York.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

BOOK TO "MOTHERS' FRIEND" FREE.

GRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

It is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and women, and is the only cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.

I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all suffering from it.

J. STORER, M.D., Decatur, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE \$1.00.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Impotence, loss of vitality, nervous debility, loss of memory, and all the ailments of a weak man, have been discovered a simple means of self-cure, which will be sent to you by mail.

Address: H. H. HENRY, Esq., 101 N. 3rd St., N. Y. City.

\$200.00 TO \$500.00 Cash, balance in 10 to 20 years at 8 per cent. annual interest. Will buy a farm in Nebraska or Kansas.

Partial payments permitted to suit purchaser. No large lot of MANHOOD RESTORED sent to one person.

Address: H. H. HENRY, Esq., 101 N. 3rd St., N. Y. City.

How to win at Cards.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, 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ANTIOCH, - - ILL.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, AND FOR THE RIGHT, AS WE UNDERSTAND THE RIGHT TO BE.

VOL. IV. No. 22.

J. J. BURKE.
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday Morning Jan. 29, 1891.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.
No. 1, 6:07 P. M.
No. 3, 10:10 A. M.
No. 5, 7:10 P. M.
No. 7, 12:30 A. M.
GOING SOUTH.
No. 2, 5:55 A. M.
No. 4, 11:55 A. M.
No. 6, 8:47 P. M.
No. 8, 10:25 A. M.
Reference mark: Stop on signal.
During the Summer Season, all of the above
trains, run daily between Chicago and Wauke-
sha, except the Milk train, Nos. 9 and 10.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agt.

Antioch Home News.

Charles Gaines of Bristol was a caller on Saturday last.

What a lot of pretty "skule ma'ms" there were in town Saturday.

An occasional sportsman strays out from the city to hunt rabbits and to fish.

Charles Harden sold thirty acres of his "lake front" to C. Coon the fore part of the week.

Quite a number of the men at the Swift ice house of Lake Villa were "laid off" last week.

Mr. J. L. Harden is now feeding 1,200 sheep, quite a number of which are now about ready for the market.

The ANTIOCH NEWS and the Chicago weekly *Inter Ocean* or *Journal* to new subscribers, one year for \$1.80.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilton have been entertaining a couple of nephews from Elgin during the past week.

Robert Grice and wife have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wedge, Mrs. Grice's father and mother, during the past week.

FOR SALE:— Building lots for \$75.00 and up, in Hancock's Addition to Antioch.

CHINN & BURKE.

Mr. Ira Webb Sr. and his brother Christopher started for New York on Saturday last, called there by the serious illness of their sister.

Arthur Edgar has leased the meat market, recently purchased of R. Johannott, by Wm. Gray, and will run the same during the coming season.

Georgie Wedge recently purchased a house and lot in Waukegan and will make that place his home for the future. He moved his household effects down during the past week.

The man who bought a "swell bodied" cutter with the intention of using it this winter might as well trade it off for a pair of rubber boots, if the weather holds out like this.

Another dangerous counterfeit has been discovered. This time it is a five dollar gold piece. This need not give editors any anxiety, as they are seldom if ever, asked to take a gold piece of that denomination.

W. Chaffin, ex-Grand Chief Templar of Wisconsin I. O. G. T. and editor of the *Western Good Templar*, will give one of his popular temperance lectures in this village, Wednesday evening Feb. 4th. Mr. Chaffin is one of the best temperance lecturers in the country and will make it interesting for all who attend. Don't fail to hear him. The lecture will be given at the M. E. church and all are cordially invited to be present.

The Teutonia Society of Burlington will give a grand annual masquerade on next Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, '91, at the Burlington opera house. Music will be furnished by the Ray and Williams full Orchestra of Waukegan. The Society will spare neither time nor money in making the event a grand success. Tickets 50 cents. Everybody invited.

Mr. C. O. Foltz has been in Chicago for some time past.

The teacher's meeting in this village on Saturday last was quite well attended.

LOST:— Early Saturday morning between Roger's Hall and the bridge, a black woolen shawl. Finder please leave at the News office and oblige the owner. 1w

The Cemetery Association will hold their monthly sociable at the home of Mrs. D. A. Williams Tuesday afternoon Feb. 3d. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Maud E. Simons Sec.

Messrs C. B. Harrison & Son having got their feed mill in perfect working order are prepared to do first class grinding on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week at, reasonable rates.

I have just received a new stock of silverware. All parties wanting any thing in this line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods. A large stock of watches always on hand at lowest prices.

L. W. Lewis.

Lounges, \$4.50, woven wire springs, \$1.75, chairs, 50 cents each, chambersuits (3 pieces) \$13.50, plush parlor suits, \$26.00, for ten days from this date. Everything else also at bed rock prices at J. C. James & Son's furniture store.

The meetings being held at the Disciple church are full of interest and are well attended. There will be preaching every evening the balance of this week and every evening next week at 7 P. M. Every body cordially invited to attend.

A fair sized crowd attended the avoirdupois social at Chinn's hall last Monday evening and all report a good time. The market was fairly good and prices ruled high. Light and medium weights were in great demand, and in most cases were quickly disposed of.

The following are the officers elected at the I. O. G. T. meeting Tuesday evening: R. M. Haynes, C. T., Nellie Didamu, V. T., Maude Williams, Sec., Thomas Brogan, Fin. Sec., Thomas Holloman, Treas., Clayton Udell, Marshal, Walter Leasure, Guard, Chas. Van Patten, Sen.

Every little while there comes a spring-like zypher bounding across the face of nature, forming mud here—a tiny rill there, and giving to the atmosphere more the peculiar mildness of spring weather than that usually enjoyed in mid-winter, by even more favored countries than this. This will be all well if it ends well, but who can say that a full grown blizzard may not come sailing airily up one of these days and send the "mercury" galloping down into the bulb in no time. This is not an improbable conclusion for the weather to arrive at, so think twice before you trade your winter overcoat off for a summer ulster and a straw hat.

While returning home from Waukegan Sunday last and when in the near vicinity of Wadsworth Mr. N. Burnett of this village and his mother were startled to see a little tot scarcely two and one half summers old walking along in the road ahead of their team. The child's hands were guileless of mittens and it was but scantily clothed otherwise. When lifted into Mr. Burnett's wagon and questioned as to where it was going the child replied "To find mamma." Mr. Burnett brought the little wanderer a short distance to the place of Mr. Cushman, but was surprised to learn there that they knew nothing about the child nor to whom it belonged. The little traveler was left with Mr. Cushman's people, but to whom it belongs or from whence it came seems to be a mystery.

LANCASTERVILLE.

Mr. Jas. Gibbs will deliver a temperance lecture at the station soon.

The literary society will have a mock trial one week from Saturday evening.

Mr. Patrick Monahan made calls upon friends in Northfield the first of the week.

A pleasant time was had by all who attended the social gathering at Mr. and Mrs. Edd Kennedy's.

Messrs Johnnie Yore and Tommy Redman went to Chicago on business the middle of the week. The boys brought back some blooded horses.

Mr. Jas. Redmond has made a settlement with the St. Paul R. R. Co. Mr. Redmond is to receive twelve hundred dollars damage for injuries which he received. This may seem a large amount to some but when we reflect that Mr. Redmond received his injuries by no fault of his, and that he will probably never get entirely over his injuries, it seems but a small amount.

HAINESVILLE NOTES.

Revival meetings continue at Grays Lake station.

Elder Taylor preached at Hainesville on Sunday and Sunday evening.

Nora Sullivan is on the sick list this week and has been troubled with bleeding at her lungs.

The infant sons of Fred Bower and John Converse have both been sick lately.

The following named officers of Rising Sun Lodge No. 115 A. F. & A. Masons were installed on Saturday evening last: Emory J. Tower W. M., Henry C. Edwards S. W., Delbert C. Ames J. W., Albert Laught Trans., Charles Whitehead Secy., J. T. DeVoe S. D., Garner Van Dusen J. D., Alex Tweed S. S., Henry Dombiski J. L., Rens Shepherd, T.

The Amateur Band Concert.

The Amateur Band concert on last Friday evening was quite largely attended and was in every respect a big success. Lack of space forbids an extended mention of the programme as rendered and we can but barely touch upon the principal features of the evenings entertainment. Owing to the fact that a number who were on for the entertainment were unable to attend, the programme was not carried out in full. The first to respond to an encore was Mr. William Hodge, who certainly did full justice to the character song "The Raggedest Man In Town." In some unaccountable way Will had secured an "outfit" that would put to shame that of many a Knight of the dusty highway, in its tattered and soiled appearance. He was shortly followed by Mrs. Hook and Mrs. Burnett, who favored the audience with a well rendered duet. This was followed by a solo by A. Bain who received a hearty encore as did also a solo by S. Spafford later on. In a well rendered and truly laughable speech Miss Smith, of Ivanhoe, admonished our young men to "Court Fair" and being encored responded in a recital of the vexations that fall to the lot of the busy mortal—man—who fails to at all times keep his hair clipped to within the prescribed fashionable limit. To say that the above mentioned parts were the special features of the entertainment casts no discredit on the other parts of the programme which were certainly all well rendered. The majority of the young people remained for the dance and all seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Wisconsin Central Time Table. Trains arrive at and depart from Trevor, as follows:

NORTH.
No. 1.... 12:45 a. m.
No. 3.... 10:30 P. M.
No. 5.... 8:15 P. M.
No. 7.... 10:25 a. m.
No. 9.... 7:20 P. M.
SOUTH.
No. 2.... 4:52 a. m.
No. 4.... 7:03 a. m.
No. 6.... 11:53 a. m.
No. 8.... 9:30 P. M.
No. 10.... 7:20 a. m.

TREVOR, WIS.

Sam Stewart is busy getting up his summers wood and doing chores.

There is not much news stirring, no marriages, births or deaths to chronicle.

Mr. John Bohrn and son Willie are visiting his sister Mrs. C. Mehrn and brother Leonard Bohrn of Chicago.

Miss Susie Saulsbury of Burlington was the guest of Miss Cora Reynolds at the house of D. C. Stewart last Monday.

The weather still holds fine and the roads are good while our eastern friends seem to have a foretaste of what they term western blizzards. Wonder how they like them.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Green Bay are happy after having the home for the widows and orphans of the Odd Fellows of Wisconsin established at Green Bay, which was turned over to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin, Jan. 23, 1891 and by them dedicated for the uses and purposes designed by the Grand Lodge and daughters of Rebecca. The building is an ornament to Green Bay, of which its people may well feel proud. There were nearly all of the old members present, of whom the following notables may be mentioned: the old venerable (White Chief of the Winnebagoes) Sam Ryan, L. B. Hills, P. G. Secretary for nearly a quarter of a Century, Werden Reynolds, David Adler, Grand Treas., P. G. Muster Hubbard, P. G. M. Ostrander, P. G. P., S. A. Didamu, P. G. M. Vivan, and a host of old workers for the good of the order, who seemed to enjoy the consummation of the great object for which the ladies of our benevolent order have so long diligently worked. May God bless them all.

CAMP LAKE.

Edna McVey is on the sick list. John Gallagher took in Kenosha last week.

Mr. Lamb has opened his new store. Give him a call.

A few of the young people attended the concert at Wilmet. All reported it excellent.

ROSECRANS.

Rumor reports a dance at Russell next Friday evening.

Hetrie Welch returned from Valpariso last week where he has been attending school for the past six months.

Daniel Crawford and family of Apple River were called here last Thursday by the death of his mother which occurred on Tuesday Jan. 20th.

William Giddings of Russell has sold his half interest in the hardware and grocery store at that place to George Diver and has returned to Hebron Ill., his former home.

COUNTY SEAT ITEMS.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

S. H. Kennedy is rushed with real estate business.

Mrs. Margaret M. wife of Ira A. Rice died in this city Jan. 18th aged 58 years.

To Mr. Jebb of the Sugar Refinery is due the credit of securing the Washburn-Moen Co. for this city.

Mrs. Chas. Phillips is ill at her home in this city.

B. G. Blowney will build a two story brick store in the spring where his harness shop is now located.

Brick has been drawn for a new store to be erected by H. J. Slyfield just north of the Waukegan House.

The Washburn-Moen Co. will expend \$3,000,000 in improvements this year, and they will employ from 3,000 to 4,000 hands.

The store of W. P. Higley will be removed to the old Peoples Drug Store. R. T. Perrin will occupy the store vacated by Mr. Higley.

Thomas McClure and several others went to Springfield during the week to attend the balloting for United States Senator.

G. W. Price and family have returned from St. Louis and will reside on Genesee street until their elegant new home on Grand Avenue is completed.

Harbor improvements are about to begin. Dead River will be dredged and piled on both sides and arranged so that vessels can enter and leave the harbor there.

The order of Iron Hall will give a masquerade at the Opera House Feb. 5th. An Italian orchestra from Chicago will furnish music.

A masquerade ball will be given at the Armory, Feb. 4th. Prof. H. L. Harlow will superintend the music.

Geo. Grice, formerly of Antioch can now be found at the blacksmith shop of the late Stephen A. Wolford.

The number of real estate sales since the Washburn-Moen Wire Co. decided to locate here is marvelous. For the company 5 acres were bought of Mr. Jebb for \$20,000, 40 acres of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry., the Brainard property of 115 acres at \$400 per acre, and the Wadsworth property, 140 acres at \$350 per acre. The Durkin property for \$55,000 has also just been bought for the same company, and 95 acres have been sold by Mr. Israel for \$75,000.

Next to real estate excitement comes the railroad projects. It is reported that the Milwaukee & Lake Shore R. R. is about to be extended through Waukegan, along the lake. The Chicago & Rock Island R. R. has surveyed in the western part of town and it is expected that the road will be built at once. The Ergan property on Grand Avenue, a tract of 10 acres has been bought for this road. It is said \$10,00 was paid for it.

Mr. Durkin was offered \$35,000 for his property a short time ago and has now sold at an advance of \$20,000. Mr. Jebb made \$28,000 on some land bought a few months ago. Mr. Browning of the Sugar Refinery has been offered more than double the money just paid for the Helmholtz property. Many sales have been made which are not mentioned here and many more are about to be made. The enormity of the sales make this "the greatest boom in the West."

John Woodbridge & Co. of Chicago purchased of W. H. Stripe 17 acres for \$6,400, of Alfred Stripe 14 acres for \$5,000, of Mr. Ragan 20 acres for nearly \$10,000, of Mrs. Richmond 48 acres at \$250 per acre, of Mr. Schenniman 55 acres for \$300 per acre. The Helmholtz tract of 31 acres was bought by Henry Broning for \$15,000, 30 acres of the Durkin property was purchased by E. S. Dyer & Co. of Chicago for \$8,000, the Kinney property of 82 acres by Lyon & Sawyer at \$200 per acre. C. A. Murray and Geo. Burnett purchased 40 acres of Mr. McDormott at \$400 per acre. All of this land lies in the south part of town.

Married.

ALCOTT-LINCOLN.—In the parlors of the Ludlow House, Monroe, Wis., Jan. 12, 1891, by Rev. B. L. Prescott of Brodhead, Mr. Wm. Alcott, of Brodhead, to Mrs. Angie A. Lincoln, of El Paso, Ill. There are but few men in this vicinity who are better known or more highly esteemed than William Alcott. He has been for years a resident of our neighboring town of Spring Valley where he has devoted himself to dairying and fruit growing. A few months ago, he sold his farm and we trust he will become a permanent resident of this village which has long been his business headquarters and post office address.

Mrs. Alcott comes here as a stranger but she is a lady of culture and refinement and will receive a hearty welcome here.—Brodhead Independent.

MARRIED:—At the home of Mr. Albert Mophouse, in the town of Bristol, Wis., Jan. 25, Mr. William Stratton of Spring Prairie, Wis. to Mrs. Emma Pulver of Wadsworth, Ill. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small company who had gathered for the occasion, and the happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax collector will be at Millburn Mondays, Lake Villa Wednesdays and at the store of, Ben Stone in Antioch on Saturdays of each week, after this date, prepared to receive the taxes for 1890.

A. J. Felter, Col., Jan. 23d '91.

SAW FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a ten-horse buzz saw in good order, which I will dispose of very reasonable. Call on or address Barney Trieger, Grass Lake, Ill.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction in the town of Libertyville, one and one half miles east of Rockfeller, TUESDAY FEB. 10, 1891.

at 10 o'clock a. m. the following property to-wit: 23 cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 1 yearling heifer, 5 steers, 1 yearling bull, 3 work horses, a quantity of tame hay, crib of corn, also seed corn, a number of milk cans, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:

All sums of \$10 or under cash, on all sums over \$10 twelve months time will be given on good approved notes with 6 per-cent. interest. JOHN JAMESON, Henry Apley, Auctioneer.

Laura Jean Libbey's Best.

A delightful love-story, full of passion and intrigue, and written in Laura Jean Libbey's best vein entitled, "Ulmont Ulvesford," begins in this week's NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER. It is a splendid story, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of admirers of the charming and versatile young authoress of "Miss Middleton's Lover." Our readers should not fail to buy a copy of this week's FAMILY STORY PAPER, so that they can read the opening chapters of "Ulmont Ulvesford," by Laura Jean Libbey.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold to W. H. Morgan of Union Grove, Wis. all my interest in the firm of B. D. Dunning & Co except the outstanding accounts. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts as we are anxious to close up the business as soon as possible. The new firm of Dixon & Morgan will carry on the business at the old stand. They have a full line of general merchandise including hardware, pumps &c. They are young men of good reputation and will spare no pains for the interest of their customers. Thanking you for your liberal patronage and wishing you prosperity, I remain Yours very truly B. D. Dunning.

Men Who Advertise and need a new idea now and then, or who have not always the time or inclination to prepare their advertisements, will find a valuable assistant in the novel book of "Ideas for Advertisers" just published by D. T. Mallett, New Haven, Conn., and sent on receipt of \$1.00, post paid. He also publishes a tasty pamphlet called "When," (price 25c), a treasury of good advice to business men. Descriptive circulars of both these new books can be obtained upon request to the publisher.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

Two tramps were arrested at Dubuque, Iowa, suspected of being the men who killed Conductor O'Neil at Long Point last Tuesday. They claim they were only stealing a ride and not the men wanted. They say they were arrested at Muscatine on the same charge and were released.

The towboat *Silas E. Coe* was burned at Cincinnati. Loss \$10,000.

At Laurel Station, Pa., William Foulks suddenly became insane and killed his wife.

A drug trust with a capital of \$30,000,000 is said to be in course of formation.

The Seattle harbor line cases, involving \$8,000,000 worth of property, have been decided in favor of the property owners.

At Morristown, Pa., Colonel Theodore W. Benn, prominent in Republican politics in Pennsylvania, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Financial trouble was the cause.

At Toledo, Ohio, Sesh Earnest, a shipping clerk, attempted to murder his wife, and, supposing he had done so, placed a revolver to his head and shot himself dead.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, died in San Francisco.

District Judge Winne at Vinton, Iowa, made a decision maintaining that Congress had power to pass the Wilson bill and that it was not necessary to re-enact the State prohibitory law.

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At St. Louis the cool-headedness and presence of mind displayed by the teachers of the Shaw School averted what would otherwise have developed into a panic, attended with loss of life among the pupils. Fire was discovered in the basement, and the children became greatly excited, but were all gotten out safely. Loss, \$3,000.

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At Lexington, Ky., Daniel Frazier and wife and Peter White and wife, all colored, were poisoned, the first named dying. White's daughter was arrested and confessed putting arsenic in the coffee.

An Indianapolis dispatch says Warden Murdock of the Michigan City prison, who is charged by Gov. Hovey with unlawfully holding \$40,000 that he should have paid into the State treasury several months ago, telegraphed to this city that he was ready for an investigation at any time.

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Suits attacking the McKinley act, similar to those begun at Chicago and Cincinnati, have been entered by St. Louis Importers.

At Bradock, Pa., Jacob Walters and his son Harry were literally cut to pieces by a train while walking on the track.

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The Supreme court of Missouri decided that the act of extending the limits of Kansas City a year ago, so as to take in twenty-two miles of new territory, was illegal and invalid. The five aldermen elected from the new territory will lose their seats, and all ordinances passed since annexation are invalidated.

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KIDNAPING A LEGISLATOR.
How a Senatorial Contest is Carried on in South Dakota.

A Pierre, S. D., special says: a sensation has been created in the House of Representatives by an alleged attempt on the part of the Independents to kidnap Representative Reece, a Republican member, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

It is claimed that two of the independent members of the House persuaded Reece to accept a social invitation at the home of a gentleman living some miles out of Pierre, and while he was there they wickedly endeavored to get him intoxicated. The plan then was to cart him away to a neighbor's to be cared for until his "illness" was over, and in the meantime the independent would return to the city and take their place ready for a vote. It is even declared that Mr. Reece was placed in a carriage and the attempt made to carry out the plan, but the Republican Representative was too smart, and when he discovered that the vehicle was going in the wrong direction he created such a row that the scheme was abandoned. The facts in the case will probably be brought out in the investigation that is to be had.

The Story of a Check.
A Dubuque, Ia., special says: A case of some importance has been on trial for some days in the Dubuque District Court. The Globe Light and Heat company of Chicago sent a check for \$235 to C. H. Volbert, its agent in Dubuque. Volbert ran away the day before it came. The check was endorsed by Mrs. C. H. Volbert and paid by the German Trust and Savings Bank of this city. The Chicago bank, on which the check was drawn, refused payment on the ground that Volbert had not endorsed it. The Globe Light and Heat company brought suit to replevin the check from the Dubuque bank. The court decided that the latter, having paid the check, had the right of possession as standing in due the Illinois bank. The plaintiff thereupon dismissed the case.

Will Discuss Anarchism.
From Borneo it is reported that the bunderath, or federal council, has been officially notified of the intention of the powers to hold an international congress here during the present year, when the subject of anarchism will be fully discussed.

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The Rev. Father Malone, a Catholic priest of Denver, Colo., slipped on the ice at New York and fractured his skull.

At Boston the Mexican directors passed a formal vote to retire the priority fines, of which there are \$5,000,000. They may be called at 110.

James Faulkner, charged with wrecking the Danville Bank, pleaded guilty to making a false report to the Controller of Currency at Albany and was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for five years.

The Standard Oil company will build two compartment vessels of the whale-back pattern, designed expressly for carrying oil in bulk from the lower lake ports to Superior.

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Chester Turney of Des Moines, the ex-convict whose mother had Gov. Larrabee arrested for libel, has caused a separation between ex-Congressman C. H. Gillette and his wife.

H. M. Teller, Republican, was elected United States Senator from Colorado; Vance, from North Carolina, and Don Cameron from Pennsylvania.

William Dillon, of Rawlins, Wyo., a character in the West, shot a bartender dead at Ogden for refusing to drink with him.

Wharton Sharkey, as the result of a quarrel over a delinquent board bill, shot his landlady and committed suicide at Findlay, Ohio.

Charles Young, the engineer of a coal mine at Milan, Mo., was instantly killed by falling down the coal shaft.

At Olympia, Wash., Senator Metcalf arose and charged Senator Clarke with attempting to bribe him to vote for Calkins for United States Senator and deposited \$500 with the Speaker that Clarke had paid him.

The hole-in-the-wall saloons of Boone, Iowa, have become alarmed at the movements of the Law-and-Order league and closed their doors.

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A New York woman has had her father arrested on a charge of larceny in order to get back wedding presents given her by him, but returned by her husband, from whom she is divorced.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Gov. Hill was formally elected Senator.

Voorhees Will Succeed Himself in the Senate—Balloting in Illinois—Other Senatorial Struggles.

Both branches of the New York Legislature voted for a United States Senator.

The ballot resulted, Hill, 81; Everts, 79. In the Senate the vote stood, Hill, 13; Everts, 10. All the Democrats were present.

VOORHEES POLLS HIS FULL VOTE.
The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash Succeeded Himself in the Senate.

At Indianapolis the joint convention of the two Houses of the Indiana General Assembly for the election of a United States Senator was held.

The proceedings were without special interest. Voorhees was elected to succeed himself for the term of six years from the 4th of next March. He received 109 votes and Gov. Hovey 40.

Dr. Gallinger for the Senate.
A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says a ballot was taken in both branches of the Legislature for a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Henry W. Blair. In the House the ballot resulted as follows: Charles H. Burns, 1; Charles A. Sinclair (Dem.), 163; Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep.), 181. In the Senate the ballot stood: Harry Dingham, 1; Charles A. Sinclair, 9; Jacob H. Gallinger, 14. In each House the name of Dr. Gallinger was ordered entered upon the records as the choice of a majority of the members.

Mitchell, of Oregon, Re-Elected.
Salem, Ore., telegram: The Senate and House balloted in separate session for United States Senator to succeed J. H. Mitchell. In the Senate the ballot resulted: J. H. Mitchell (Rep.), 22; H. Goldsmith (Dem.), 6. In the House the vote was: Mitchell 41, Goldsmith 19.

Senator Vest Re-Elected.
A Jefferson City dispatch says the vote in the Senate on United States Senator was: Vest (Dem.), 24; Hendlee, (Rep.), 7; Jones (Labor), 1. In the House the vote was: Vest, 100; Hendlee, 25; Leonard (Labor), 6.

Decision Against a Bank.
Ottumwa, Ia., telegram: Judge Burton to-day handed down a decision at Albia in the suit of the First National Bank against the local Board of Equalization. The bank had sued for redress from double taxation of a portion of its funds alleged to be exempted stock. This represented an investment of \$18,500 in its real estate. The plaintiffs claimed this should have been deducted from the whole amount of capital stock, but that instead only \$8,147 was so deducted, making a double taxation of \$7,088. The judge ruled that the cash value of the real estate should not be deducted from the capital stock, unless the stock is reduced that much, and gave his decision against the bank.

Shot by an Angry Husband.
Caldwell, Kas., telegram: J. L. Tracy, a freight brakeman on the Rock Island road, was shot and instantly killed Monday night by William Brooks, of this city. Tracy went to the home of Brooks for the purpose of meeting Brooks' wife, with whom he had been intimate. He persisted in his attention at finding the woman's husband at home and was thrown out of doors by Brooks. On attempting to re-enter he was shot through the heart by Brooks. Tracy lived at Freeport, Ill.

Gave Millions for \$100,000.
Helena, Mont., telegram: E. A. Street, a telegraph operator of Helena, is \$100,000 richer than a few weeks ago, but is aware that he sold millions for that amount. Street works at telegraphy in the winter and prospects in the summer. Some time ago he located a placer mine in Lemhi county, Idaho, and bought up adjoining claims till he had 1,000 acres. He reported his find to ex-Senator Tabor, who sent experts to examine it and on their report paid Street \$100,000 for his property. It is now reported that the placer property is worth fully \$15,000,000.

Posted as a Swindler.
Berlin cablegram: There is wild excitement in trade circles here to-day. An American named John Brown of Reinhardt Bros. of New York has been posted as a swindler by the police because of his trying to obtain goods under false pretenses.

Melissoneir Is Seriously Ill.
From Paris: Melissoneir, the famous painter, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. He has been confined to his bed ten days and is no better. His friends are alarmed. Melissoneir is 80 years of age.

A Fatal Quarrel.
Winchester, Ind., telegram: In a quarrel about the settlement of a small debt Joseph Shearer shot and instantly killed George Miller ten miles north of here last night. Both used revolvers, and two bystanders were badly hurt. Shearer received a bullet in the arm and made his escape. Both were young married men and farmers.

Henry M. Teller Nominated.
A Denver, Col., dispatch says Henry M. Teller was unanimously chosen in caucus as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

Immediate Aid to Be Given the Sufferers in Rawlins County, Kansas.
A special from Topeka says Gov. Humphrey received through the board of railway commissioners a dispatch from Rawlins county stating that the suffering in Northwestern Kansas due to hunger and cold was greater than had been reported and that immediate steps must be taken to render assistance. A message was hastily drawn up and submitted to the Legislature advising an emergency bill, by which coal could be shipped at the State's expense from the coal mines near Leavenworth. Dr. York, the Representative of Rawlins, was given permission to lay before the House the condition of affairs in his county. He said that he was in receipt of a long dispatch, which stated that many of the settlers were burning their furniture, and that more than twelve inches of snow covered the ground. The bill of the fire was partially checked. The warren of the penitentiary, who has charge of the coal supply, has been notified to have fuel in readiness for immediate transportation.

THE FIRE RECORD.
A Big Blaze in Marquette, Mich.—Several Buildings Burned.

A Marquette special says: Fire broke out in the wood-working mill of Hager & Johnson, and soon after the alarm the steam-pump broke down, leaving the firemen helpless. The flames spread to the Mining Journal building. The Hager & Johnson plant was destroyed. By the fortunate fall of the wind, repairs at the inter-work, and the broad alley between the Mining Journal and the Y. M. C. A. building, the fire was partially checked. The New Block, in the rear of the Mining Journal building, was badly damaged. The estimated loss to Hager & Johnson is \$30,000; Mining Journal company, \$30,000; New Block, \$2,000; about one-third covered by insurance.

PARADE AT PINE RIDGE.
The Indians Presumably Impressed by a Grand Military Review.

A Pine Ridge special says: The review of the troops in the field took place about four miles from the agency. The column was led by the Ogallala scouts under Lieut. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry. The infantry followed under Col. Wheaton of the Second. Then came the artillery, under Capt. Capron; finally the cavalry under Gen. Carr. The Sixth, the review was held by Gen. Miles who was attended by his staff. The column marched past the commanding General in company front. After the review of the military there was a display of the transportation department of the army. There were 3,000 men and 370 horses in line.

SENATORS ON THE STAND.
Stewart, Teller and Wolcott Deny All Knowledge of the Silver Pool.

Washington, D. C., dispatch: The special House committee on the silver pool Friday morning examined Senators Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. They denied all knowledge of a pool.

E. N. Hill and James A. George testified that they knew of no Senators or Representatives who were interested in a silver pool, but that they had been told of the existence of one by a man named Heidenberg, who sought to have them interest Congressmen in its operations.

DEFEAT FOR THE LOTTERY.
Judge Buckner at Baton Rouge Issues the Writ of Mandamus.

Judge Buckner rendered a decision in the lottery case wherein a mandamus was asked to compel the Secretary of State to promulgate the constitutional amendment relative to lottery revenue. The judge refused to grant the mandamus. This places the matter before the Supreme court for final decision as to the legal phase.

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A recent dispatch says: S. E. Williams, Michigan, was placed on trial before the United States court at Indianapolis Saturday on the charge of having swindled a widow pensioner. The woman when called to the witness stand testified that Williams was not the man who swindled her. Others failed to identify him, and it then developed that an innocent man had been arrested and imprisoned in jail fifty-six days awaiting trial, during which time he said he had been unable to communicate with his friends. The District Attorney handed the jury a verdict already written out acquitting the unfortunate man.

Omaha's Unwelcome Visitors.
Omaha, Neb., dispatch: The gang of railroad laborers who held up a Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley train in the Black Hills Tuesday arrived in the city. The gang numbers nearly a hundred men, who are entirely destitute as a result, as their alleged refusal of the contractors to pay for their services. In order to avoid trouble the railroad company sent the men to Omaha and the city is expected to care for them. The laborers have families in St. Paul, Chicago, and other cities further east, and the authorities are making an effort to compel the company to furnish the men transportation to their homes.

Westinghouse Affairs Looking up.
George Westinghouse, Jr., said Saturday in New York, that he was succeeding well in his efforts to place preferred stock, and would be out of his difficulties in a few days.

It is reported that 20,000 shares have been placed. The proposition was made in Pittsburgh last week to the creditors to accept preferred stock in place of cash, the signatures to be binding if 60,000 shares at \$50 par, or \$3,000,000, were disposed of.

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ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN A GERMAN COLLIERY.

Over Forty Lives Lost and Many Miners Seriously Injured—The Queen Regent of Spain Ill.

Berlin cablegram: An explosion has taken place in the Hibernia coal mine near Seloukrool. There has been great loss of life, the full extent of which is not yet known. Forty bodies so far have been brought out of the pit. The search for dead and living is still proceeding.

THE QUEEN REGENT ILL.
She Contracted a Cold Nursing the Infant King.

Madrid cablegram: The Queen Regent of Spain is reported seriously ill as the result of a severe cold contracted while watching at the bedside of the infant Kinga who's night last week, the latter having fallen suddenly ill from gorging himself with sweets.

WESTERN TRADE ACTIVE.
Dun's Review Shows a Steady Increase in the Volume of Business.

I. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: It has been noteworthy throughout

THE CAMP FIRE.

SOME BATTLES OF THE LATE REBEL-
LION REVIVED AND FOUGHT OVER.

Narrow Escape of Two Iowa Soldiers—
Reserve Corps at Chickamauga—Other
Reminiscences.

Stories of our great civil war possess as much charm for this generation of young people as those of the revolution did for our grandfathers, and all interesting incidents and reminiscences gathered from the lips of our rapidly aging veterans should be preserved and read, that patriotism may be instilled into the youthful mind of those readers who may themselves take a soldier's part in the defense of our great country. The grim old warriors who fought with Grant and Sherman are now scattered over our broad land, engaged in peaceful pursuits, and while gathered around the cheerful fireside delight to read the stories of the adventures of their comrades. The following was gathered from the lips of Henry P. Gertz, of Shelby, Iowa, who at the age of 21 enlisted in Co. A, 20th Iowa, and served through the war. He is now a substantial farmer.

At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, he made one of the most daring escapes from capture by the rebels on record. His regiment made three gallant charges over open ground and up a gentle slope to a dense woods, where the rebels were in heavy force. In the face of a severe fire of artillery and musketry, and were three times repulsed with great loss. On the last charge the line of battle was three miles long, and the field was covered with dead and wounded.

The 20th Iowa was ordered to lie down behind a stake-and-rider rail fence, and here they remained about half an hour, keeping up a rapid fire upon the enemy. Gertz and two comrades, Abraham Pickards and Dick Richards, of his company, were in a corner of the fence, somewhat separated from their regiment, firing at the rebels. They were so absorbed in their work and the noise of the artillery was so great that they did not hear the command for the regiment to retreat which was soon at a considerable distance. The enemy suddenly appeared on the charge in double files and only a few paces distant. Richards, thinking retreat impossible, remained at the fence, but young Gertz and Pickards started on the run of about half a mile, which then separated them from the Union lines. When about 30 paces from the fence a ball struck Gertz and passed through his left thigh, and he exclaimed "I am shot!" Pickards stopped and allowed Gertz to place his arm around his shoulder, and they ran as one man under a heavy fire, the balls falling around them as thick as hail. Gertz's bayonet scabbard was shot away, and balls passed through his hat and the sleeve of his blouse. Pickard's haversack, canteen and clothing were riddled with balls.

They ran toward the lines of the 10th Ill. Cav., who opened ranks to receive them, on the order of the officer commanding, who asked to what regiment they belonged, and, upon being answered, exclaimed, "You are brave men!"—A Veteran, in Nat. Tribune.

Spinner and the Express Companies.

Gen. Spinner, whose death at Jacksonville, Fla., occurred a few weeks ago, was one of the most remarkable men of his active days. He was called The Watch Dog of the Treasury, and earned the title by faithful service. During the war, when excitement ran highest, he had his meals served him at the treasury building, and slept near the vault doors.

At this time it was necessary to almost daily transport large sums of money from Washington to the treasury in New York. Often \$1,000,000 in greenbacks were in one shipment, and the express companies were charging "war rates" for conveyance of the money. At this the general remonstrated, but it was useless; the express company would not let up one iota, and Gen. Spinner, becoming angry, exclaimed:

"By the eternal, the treasury shall not be thus robbed. I'll have a line of my own."

In his department was a trusty, intelligent Irishman in whom the general was satisfied he could confide. That night, after all was still about the building, one of the general's valets was filled to its full capacity, a hack drove to the treasury and the trusted friend of the general was soon on his way to New York with not less than a million dollars in greenbacks. This was continued for several months and not a dollar was lost and the express company and the outside world were kept in total ignorance.

Later an officer of the express company called on the general, who, without divulging his methods, dictated his own terms, and the man, who at the risk of his life had been the principal actor, assumed his old position at the department.—Ex.

Reserve Corps at Chickamauga.

On September 20, 1863, the memorable battle of Chickamauga was fought. The 2d Brig., 2d Div., reserve corps, laid on their arms at Rossville gap, during the night before. On the morning of the 20th we marched out to the front, and were formed in line facing east. Everything seemed quiet; not a leaf was stirring. Suddenly came the roar of cannonading away to our right. The noise of battle grew louder and louder. An orderly came riding at full speed to our headquarters. Soon Gen. Granger rode up and gave the order, "Right face! Double-quick! March!"

and the boys began to cheer, and started, eager for the fray.

It was about six miles to the battle field. The nearer we came the louder grew the battle's din. Soon we met ambulances, hurrying to the rear, loaded with wounded and dying soldiers, some of whom would tell us to "give the rebels—who have wounded us." We pressed rapidly on and soon reached the scene of carnage. Just as we were endeavoring to form in line Longstreet made a desperate charge and drove the troops back through our lines. We raised the yell, made a charge and met the rebels on top of the ridge from which our side had been driven. Then ensued as hard fighting as was ever done in any battle of the war.

We drove the enemy from the hill, and then laid down to rest. In a few minutes, however, the rebels rallied and came at us again. Our lines seemed to be nearly in the shape of a horseshoe, and we appeared to be nearly surrounded by the enemy. The ridge we occupied we concluded not to give up without a desperate struggle, and as the rebels advanced their double columns upon us, we poured volley after volley into their ranks. But they continued to advance until they were right upon us. We then raised up and ran back about 50 rods and dropped down to receive the advancing foe. We poured fresh volleys into their ranks, but they still advanced. We fought until night, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground. Our regiment supported a battery of Napoleon guns, which did fearful execution, throwing grape and canister in the rebel ranks at short range, the enemy not more than 50 rods from our front during the entire afternoon. Late in the evening we fell back, the last time to a ridge, where we awaited another charge by the Confederates, but they failed to come, and our entire brigade then marched back to Rossville in good order, though our loss had been heavy.—George W. Ewing, 78th Illinois in Toledo Blade.

A Pretty Story of Lincoln.

Gen. O. O. Howard communicates a new anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. When the Merrimack retired from the contest with Lieut. Worden's homely little craft in Hampton Roads, the last shell fired by the Confederate vessel exploded exactly in the eye-hole of the pilot-house where Lieut. Worden was at that moment looking out. His eyes were severely injured, his face filled with powder and there was also a slight concussion of the brain. The moment this brave officer recovered his consciousness his first question was: "Have we saved the Minnesota?" When told she was safe, he answered: "I am satisfied." He was taken at once to Washington, and an incident connected with him there illustrates the character of Abraham Lincoln. A Cabinet meeting was in progress when it was told the President that the wounded commander of the Monitor was in the city. He instantly arose and took his hat, saying: "Excuse me, gentlemen, I must see this fellow," and went immediately to his room. Worden was on the sofa, his eyes bandaged, his face swollen and bloody. The President was announced and took his hand in silence. "Mr. President," said the wounded man, "you do me great honor by this visit."

"Sir," replied Mr. Lincoln, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "I am the one who is honored in this interview."—Lawson Journal.

An Incident.

Thomas A. Pearce, First Lieutenant, Co. C, 22d Ind., says that while Sherman's army was lying around Atlanta, the writer and the Second Lieutenant belonging to the 52d Ohio, who was rather a small man, called on a young woman at the same time. She was a cigar maker, and of course they went to get cigars. It was afterward rumored that the Lieutenant sent the girl North, expecting to marry her if he returned home alive. The Lieutenant and the writer were good friends, but he has forgotten his name and should he see this he would like to have him write. Another incident will probably recall the writer to his mind: While in Georgia they were both detailed with brigade foragers, and while at a plantation some rebel cavalry attacked the party and fought them all the way to camp. As they were crossing a swamp Capt. Powers, of the writer's regiment, was captured, and Comrade Pearce was placed in command of the foraging party.—Nat. Tribune.

A Southern Federal.

Comrade Dan Knight wishes to hear from Southern Federals, and as I belong to that class, I thought perhaps it would be interesting to the boys to know how I got to the Federal army. I left home in North Carolina July 21, 1863, at the age of 18, and August 10, following, I reached Camp Nelson, Kentucky. We lay in the woods during the day, and traveled at night, until we crossed the Cumberland mountains. We were very much fatigued when we got to camp, as well as hungry. On August 11, 1863, I was mustered into service as a private, and on the next day took up the march with Burnside's army for East Tennessee. I was with the command until we were discharged, June 30, 1865. Was with Burnside in Tennessee, Sherman in Georgia till after the capture of Atlanta; at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., against Hood, and afterwards rejoined Sherman's army at Goldsboro, N. C. The First Brigade, Third division, 23d army corps, was the command to which I belonged.—M. A. C., 8th Tenn. V. I., in Toledo Blade.

FOR THE LADIES.

AN HOUR'S PLEASANT CHAT WITH THE
CHARMING SEX.

Advice to Money-Making Girls—The
Affable Woman—Conversations
and Household Hints.

Hundreds of thousands of girls have a great desire to make a little money, and I don't know whether to call it a laudable one or not. I am not a believer in girls going out into the world to work unless it is absolutely necessary. But when it is then I want them to do it in the right way; I want them to think that every particle of work they do is done not only for their own sake, not only for their employers—it must be right and honest in the sight of God. A very clever woman not very long ago wrote an article about working women, and in it she used this beautiful quotation of Ruskin's: "Queens you always should be. Queens to your lovers, to your husbands, to your sons; queens of a higher mystery to the world beyond." But she did not put the rest of the quotation, and in that lies the story of the non-success of many girls. This is it: "But, alas! you are too often idle and careless queens, grasping at majesty in the least things, while you abdicate in the greatest."

With only the hope of making money your work will be worth little, and certainly not be worthy of consideration by noble minds or by the good God who watches over you day and night. You girls hurt yourselves, hurt your work, make it of less value and yourselves less respected because you so entirely draw the line at what you will and what you will not do. That which your hands find to do is the duty before you, and the woman who, employed in a counting-house, finds it but little trouble to keep her desk in order and, when she has time, to straighten up somebody else's who hasn't the time, is the woman whose work is going to be noted and counted as valuable. The woman, who, announcing that she must get work or starve, and who yet is not willing to be at her desk at eight o'clock in the morning, deserves to starve. The woman who knows that for a certain number of hours she should in honor give her time to her employer, is but a poor worker when ten minutes after the hour finds her arriving, and five minutes before the hour to go away sees her getting her cloak ready and arranging for her out-door costume. The good workman doesn't drop the pen or the hammer at the stroke of the hour; he finishes first that which he is doing, for his heart is in his work, and that's the way it must be with you girls if you want to succeed and make even "a little money."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Affable Woman.

If woman could ever learn that it is quite possible to combine affability with dignity in commonplace daily intercourse with their fellow-creatures, this would be a far brighter and more agreeable world. Nine-tenths of the gentlemen one knows would no more address an uninitiated female than bite off a bit of their own tongues. Not once in a blue moon do they dare converse with their own servants, the clerk behind the counter, the chance companion of a railway journey, or even the lady who has dropped in to call on a mutual friend. Awkwardness and timidity, with a sense of alleged well-bred reserve, seal their lips to every form of communication. In their shyness and stupid fear of furnishing an opportunity for undue familiarity, they go through life like oysters, as far as those outside their narrow circle are concerned. But thank Heaven there is a woman, and her tribe is increasing, who realizes all of the beautiful opportunities and rights the gift of speech gives her. She can afford to talk to her domestics about any and everything, and cement their affectionate respect with every word uttered. Her kindly recognition of the shop girl and fragment of pleasant gossip across the yard stick is a wholesome break in the clerk's dull day. To sit beside a respectable female for an hour's train travel, and not exchange greetings as two human beings touching in their journey of life, would confound her kindly nature. She is sure of her dignity and strong in its integrity, affords to do what she pleases, and she is not afraid to talk to her domestics about any and everything, and cement their affectionate respect with every word uttered. Her kindly recognition of the shop girl and fragment of pleasant gossip across the yard stick is a wholesome break in the clerk's dull day. To sit beside a respectable female for an hour's train travel, and not exchange greetings as two human beings touching in their journey of life, would confound her kindly nature. 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FOR YOUNG FOLKS

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER.

The Snow Bird—The School System in Germany—What He Accomplished by Reading—Etc., Etc.

When all the ground with snow is white,
The merry snow-bird comes,
And hops about with great delight
To find the scattered crumbs.

How glad he seems to get to eat
A piece of cake or bread,
He wears no shoes upon his feet,
Nor hat upon his head.

But happiest he is, I know,
Because he can walk on the snow,
Keeps him from walking on the snow,
And printing it with stars.

—Harper's Young People.

What He Accomplished by Reading.
I do not think it is very serviceable to make a list of books for children to read. No two have exactly the same aptitudes, tastes, or kinds of curiosity about the world. And one story or bit of information may excite the interest of a class in one school, or the children in one family, which will not take at all with others. The only thing is to take hold somewhere, and to begin to use the art of reading to find out about things as you use your eyes and ears. I know a boy, a scrap of a lad, who almost needed a high chair to bring him up to the general level of the dining table, who liked to read the encyclopedia. He was always hunting round in the big books of the encyclopedia—books about his own size—for what he wanted to know. He dug in it as another boy would dig in the woods for a saffron root. It appeared that he was interested in natural history and natural phenomena. He asked questions of these books, exactly as he would ask a living authority, and kept at it till he got answers. He knew how to read. Soon that boy was an authority on earthquakes. He liked to have the conversation at table turn on earthquakes, for then he seemed to be the tallest person at the table. I suppose there was no earthquake anywhere of any importance but that he could tell where it occurred and what damage it did, how many houses it buried, and how many people it killed, and in what shape it left the country it had shaken. From that he went on to try to discover what caused these disturbances, and this led him into other investigations, and at last into the study of electricity, practical as well as theoretical. He examined machines and invented machines, and kept on reading, and presently he was an expert in electricity. He knew how to put in wires, and signals, and bells, and to do a number of practical and useful things, and almost before he was able to enter the high-school, he had a great deal of work to do in the city, and three or four men under him. These men under him had not read as much about electricity as he had.—Charles Dudley Warner, in St. Nicholas.

Lincoln's Good Habits.
The president rose early, as his sleep was light and capricious. In the summer, when he lived at the soldier's home, he would take his frugal breakfast and ride into town in time to be at his desk at 8 o'clock, writes Colonel John Hay in the Century. He began to receive visits nominally at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour struck the doors were besieged by anxious crowds, through whom the people of importance, senators and members of congress, elbowed their way after the fashion which still survives. On days when the cabinet met, Tuesdays and Fridays, the hour of noon closed the interviews of morning. On other days it was the president's custom at about that hour to order the doors to be opened and all who were waiting to be admitted.

At luncheon time he had literally to run the gantlet through the crowds who filled the corridors between his office and the rooms at the west end of the house occupied by the family. The afternoon wore away in much the same manner as the morning; late in the day he usually drove out for an hour's airing; at 6 o'clock he dined.

He was one of the most abstemious of men; the pleasures of the table had few attractions for him. His breakfast was an egg and a cup of coffee; at luncheon he rarely took more than a biscuit and a glass of milk, a plate of fruit in its season; at dinner he ate sparingly of one or two courses. He drank little or no wine; not that he remained always on principle a total abstainer, as he was a part of his early life in the fervor of the "Washingtonian" reform; but he never cared for wine or liquors of any sort, and never used tobacco.

What Makes a Boy Popular?
The Ladies' Home Journal. During the war, how schools and colleges followed popular boys! These young leaders were the many boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister, is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own heart and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a hero among the strong. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself in the atmosphere of universal sympathy. "I know not," once said the great Governor Andrew, "what record of sin may await me in another world; but this I do know: I never yet despised a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

Shall I tell you how to become a popular boy? I will. Be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor, and love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts and delight to make you happy. That is what makes a boy popular.

The Partition of Africa.
A French magazine, devoted to geographical matters, figures up the areas of African territory appropriated by the European powers. They are as follows: France, 2,300,000 square miles; Great Britain, 1,909,445; Germany, 1,035,720; Congo Free State, 1,000,000; Portugal (not yet ratified), 774,993; Italy, 360,000; Spain, 210,000. While the area secured by France is much the largest, so far as value is concerned England has no rival in Africa. There are still 2,600,000 square miles in possession of the native rulers.

The Advantages of Conversation.
The most agreeable way of getting information is by conversation. If you talk with a well-informed person, who can express clearly his ideas on any subject in which you are interested, you can ask questions, you can go over the subject until you thoroughly understand it, and searching out in this way, in the mind of another, a thing which you earnestly desire to know, you are more likely to remember it, and to profit by it. This is why a competent teacher is better than any text-book. Besides, talk inspires both the speaker and the listener—the one becomes more eager to know, and the other more eager to communicate.—Charles Dudley Warner, in St. Nicholas.

Owl and Locomotive in Collision.
Baltimore Sun: A curious accident occurred to the locomotive of train No. 46, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on a recent night. While running at a good rate of speed near Barnesville, on the Metropolitan branch, a large owl flew into the locomotive headlight, smashing the heavy glass front into smithereens and overturning the lamp. This set fire to the lantern, which was destroyed. His owlishness was cooked, head, feathers, feet and all.

As I could see it, and then the fight commenced. It was coming straight toward me, and I did not have much time to think; I fished my gun on a level with the monster and pulled away.

Hang went the gun, and in less time than it takes to tell it, it was within six feet of me, growling with pain and madness. The growth was so thick I could not run, so I had to stand my ground. I jumped to one side and brought my gun to bear on him again, and gave him the other barrel. I "dono" him bad that time, but not enough to satisfy me, so down went the gun and up I went in the top of a tree. I remained there until the dogs got pretty close, and I knew if the dogs got to him he would make peace with them, so I slipped down the tree and stopped the dogs. By that time he had grown weak from loss of blood, and not being able to reload my gun, I went at him with a club. After a considerable fight I managed to kill him, and instead of it being a wild cat it proved to be a tiger cat. He measured two and a half feet and six feet long.

When I go in the Devil's Half-Acre again I've got to know what the dogs are running.

Steer and Bear Fight.
A correspondent of a Russian paper describes a duel between a bear and a steer. A young herdsman was tending his cattle in the meadow lands of a village near Kioff, when he was attacked from behind by a she bear, accompanied by two cubs. The herdsman, who was armed only with a whip, had not observed the approach of the bear until the moment of attack.

After a short struggle the herdsman was thrown face downward and the bear had already lacerated his scalp and back, when a young steer from the drove came to the rescue, butting the bear with violence in the rear.

The bear now turned upon its assailant, but the wonderful dexterity and agility of the steer in avoiding the embraces of the bear and the vigorous onslaughts it made whenever the bear gave an unguarded chance soon decided the contest. The bear bent a retreat to the neighboring wood, followed by her two cubs.

The steer looked for a few moments somewhat astonished at his antagonist's retreat, and then sprang off in pursuit. Before the second cub had reached the cover of the wood it was butted and trampled to death by the steer, which then quietly trotted off to rejoin the drove. The herdsman's injuries were serious.

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STORIES OF THE SIOUX.

COURTSHIPS OF THE REDSKIN ROMEO.

Arrayed in Bespangled Evening Costume, He Plays the Part of a Genuine Masker—Account of an Indian Dog Feast and Squaw Dance.

The Sioux method of courtship (and I suppose it is the same among most of the blanket tribes) instills in a lover a buck the virtue of patience. If nothing more, says a writer from Pine Ridge Agency during the Indian troubles of last fall. When a young Sioux warrior, or an old "coffee cooler" for that matter, seeks a sweetheart he paints his face in many colors, envelops himself so completely in a blanket that nothing of him but his eyes are visible and lets his brooch-elbow drag along on the ground behind him. This brooch-elbow, by the way, is the most extravagant piece of the young warrior's raiment. It is often made of many colors and is bespangled with looking-glasses, small coins, bells and beads. Arrayed in this attire, the young man takes his position where the shy maidens of his tribe are sure to pass him. He may stand there half an hour before he receives any encouragement, and then again he may have to wait there for a whole week. But he never desponds.

The girls know why he wears that cloak and why he peers at them from beneath its folds. Usually there are from two to five squaw hunters together. If one of them is noticed favorably by a young girl he immediately joins her and begins to make the most ardent love. If, after his story has been told, the girl rejects him the next young buck leaves the party, with his brooch-elbow dangling behind him, and tries his hand. Thus the lovers follow one another until the girl finds a promising buck who has either done some great deed or who is rich enough in ponies or steers to reimburse the father for the loss of his child or who is in a position to earn some sort of fame in war or in peace. The agent usually ties the marital knot. Whatever may be said about some of the barbarous practices and the uncleanness of the Sioux and Cheyenne women it is nevertheless a fact that they are with rare exceptions industrious and virtuous. When they have married white men they have proved to be economical wives and good mothers. This is also true of the Arapahoes, but among the Crows inconstancy is rampant and one of the greatest menaces to the perpetuation of the tribe.

Pine River Agency at this time was surely a weird picture of frontier life. But down in the Indian village itself, when the moon was two hours up, the scenes were far more weird and picturesque than the eye could see from the plateau. The tomtom was being beaten for a squaw dance. Sunk deep in the ground was a wooden bass drum, and around it, squatted on their haunches, were twelve old women with slender sticks who kept up a ceaseless tattoo on the instrument. The thirteen women wore a bracelet of sleigh bells which she jingled with great vigor as the drummers grew more excited at their work. Squatted in a circle of a diameter of thirty feet were other old squaws who from time to time joined in the strange, piping songs of the drummers and danced with the peculiar knee movement so characteristic of all Indian dances. Finally the music ceased. A dog of six months' growth, with a dino tied to each ear with a strip of green ribbon, was led into the circle, butchered, skinned and disembowled. The tongue, heart and liver were cut into strips and served to the drummers and the rest of the hags by three old women, who waited on the table as Sunday school teachers do at a picnic. Then the dog was cast into a kettle of boiling water. While the soup was being brewed the drumming was renewed and round and round the unconscious dancers danced a score of painted squaws with their Navajo blankets wrapped closely about them, and singing shrilly some song which may or may not have had any application to the forthcoming feast. At the conclusion of each song all the squaws set up a piping whinny. By and by the dog was done. Then from the kettle two old women ladled the disgusting mess into small tin pans, which were placed at the feet of all the squaws. Crackers were also served, and then amid a chattering about all kinds of nonsensical things the squaws began to eat. When the plates were presented to be refilled they were liberally laden with the boiled meat of the dog. Thus the feast was continued until all that remained of the dog in the kettle was the repulsive looking and grinning skull, with the coins still clinging to the ears. This was placed in a pan, and then began a raffle, which was as difficult to follow as the Indian game of poker. At last, however, a big squaw, whose child were a vest plaited with elk teeth, won the prize, which was the money attached to the skull. With a skillful sweep of her knife she severed the ribbons, and drawing the ends through the ears of the skull, tied them with the same strings in her own ears. There were wild turpils and plums for dessert and then, filled with good cheer, they resumed their singing and dancing. The bucks do

not have anything to do with these old squaw dances and few young girls are ever seen in the circle. They prefer to be courted by the young warriors, who stand like sentinels in the background away from the offensive fumes of the kettle.

"BAB'S" IDEA.

The "Get There" Determination of Some American Women.

For my own part, I don't consider the American woman the creature of the future. I regard her as the individual of the present. She is healthy, wealthy and wise—enough. We don't want her to know too much, the nation objects to it. We like her just as she is, without one plea in favor of dress reform or physical culture, and we grow extravagantly proud of her when we see her contrasted with other women. She may be a bit like the lily of the field, toiling, not nor spinning, but when she is, it is because the American man considers it his greatest pleasure to have a lily in his establishment and admire it. And when she does tell she does it in about half the time that it would take a Frenchwoman, and if it is a question of money making, can do more in one day than the average Englishwoman could in a year. I don't believe in her having to make money. I belong to the association that believes in the cuddling-up-close-to-a-man-and-being-taken-care-of, but my heart does beat a bit quicker when I think how an American woman can do it if she wants to. She has a lovely determination to "get there" and she arrives on time. It is simply and absolutely blissfully beautiful. That sounds exaggerated to a man, and I don't know whether those are adjectives or adverbs, but they express what I mean, and therefore do their duty in life.—"Bab" in Terre Haute Express.

What the Cow-Catcher Is For.

She was one of those innocently ignorant young women who seem to have just emerged from a celestial chrysalis and who possess no knowledge of the names and uses of the commonest objects of this workaday world. Accompanied by a patient and evidently admiring young gentleman, she was coming to the city on one of the many of suburban trains that run between the city proper and its outlying portions. She seemed to be a stranger to the city, the railways, to everything, in fact, except the young man at her side, whom she plied with questions at an industrious rate. The car in which she was seated stopped opposite a train from which hundreds of large cans were being taken. Of course she had never seen anything of the kind and must learn all about it. A milk train was something new to her. Just then her car reached a point opposite the locomotive of the milk train. "And what is that part of the engine called that projects farthest forward?" she asked. On being informed that it is the cow-catcher a great light seemed to dawn upon her mind. "Oh! Now I understand it all very clearly," said she. "I've always wondered why they called it the cow-catcher, but I see now that it catches the cows and from them the men on the milk train get all those cans of milk."

"If" In my heart of hearts and see How I think of naught but thee!

If you hate me, tell me so, I should love you still, I know—Hate to love will sometimes grow.

If you neither love nor hate, For your grace I never will wait; You will never be my fate! —O. F. Adams in "Post Laureate Idylls."

The Zulu Javelin.

The Javelin used by the Zulus, Caffres, and almost all the tribes of equatorial Africa, as well as by the aborigines of Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay peninsula, is made of a shaft or handle of some light reed or bamboo, five to seven feet long, with a head of iron, into the socket of which the shaft fits. The pointed head is either triangular, hollow grooved, or flat, those of the African natives being somewhat after the pattern of the lances used by our whalemen. The Persian and Indian javelins are somewhat longer than the African, as are also those in use by Australian warriors. They are extremely light, and those of African make which I have handled were not weighted at the butt for balancing purposes. A warrior can carry as large a supply of javelins as of arrows, while the rapidity with which they can be used exceeds the bow and arrow just by the amount of time it takes to fit the arrow to the bow-string, and moreover the javelin can be thrown while the body is in full motion of running speed, while the archer must stop to take his aim and fire.

Queer Things.

A Virginia negro threatened to kill a man who had been his friend. He borrowed a gun, hid it under a log, and waited for an opportunity. Meanwhile, the other found the gun, and in carrying it home he fell down and it was discharged and blew the top of his head off.

The earliest mention of holly in connection with Christmas embellishment, is a carol in its praise, written about 1450 and preserved in the Harleian manuscript.

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WOMAN.

A queen in her beautiful garments,
She stands on the ramparts to-day
To herald the dawn, and the cereants
Of her past are folded away.

She stands with the prophets and angels;
She speaks, and her tongue is a flame
Leaping forth from her lips which for ages
Have smoldered in silence and shame.

Her feet have come up from the valleys,
They are climbing the mountains of light,
And her call the world rouses and rallies,
Bearing arms in the battle of right.

She treads on the serpent, that struggles
And grinds out its life with her heel;
She grapples with sorrows that wrong her,
Converting her woe into weal.

Made strong through her slaughtered affections,
She comes, with her sons by her side,
An angel of power and protection,
Their beacon light, leader and guide.

No longer a timorous being,
To cringe and to cry 'neath the rod,
But quick to divine, and far-seeing,
She hastens the purpose of God.

—Rose Hartwick Thorpe, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

THE little silver column in the thermometer was gradually mounting toward the nineties, the leaves hung motionless in the furnace-like air, and the scent in the perfumed swaths of newly cut hay pervaded everything, as squire Sadley stood under the umbrella-shaped apple-tree and wiped his reeking brow with a yard-square pocket handkerchief of yellow silk.

"Phew!" cried the squire, "this is getting too much. I think I shall go home an hour earlier than usual."

"So'd I, if I wasn't workin' for days' wages," said Israel Newcomb, who was vigorously turning the fragrant billows of green with a fork which gleamed like scintillating lightning in the sunshine. The squire glared angrily at Israel; it was his pride that he worked as hard as any of his hired men, rich land-owner though he was.

"I s'pose I can do as I please?" said he.

"Sartin!" observed Israel. "I only wish I could!"

The squire went home, selecting the shady path which lay part way through the woods, and crossing the noisy little stream on a makeshift bridge formed by a fallen cedar tree.

Far down in the green crosslight and glinting reflections of the glen, he could see Will Dallas, who had abandoned all pretenses of fishing, and lay on the moss at Mary Sadley's feet, reading aloud to her, out of some pocket volume of poetry. The squire frowned.

"Spoonin'—as usual," growled he, under his breath and pushed steadily on.

The old homestead, painted white, with a refreshing contrast of green blinds, lay basking in the vivid sunshine. The squire looked at it with a complacent sense of proprietorship as he went around to the back-door, where a great honeysuckle vine was all in curls of buff and white blossoms. The roomy kitchen, with its shining copper boiler and white-board floor, was silent and empty. He looked around.

"Hallo!" he shouted "is every one dead?"

Little Kitty came running out of the front room.

"Hush, father!" said she, holding up a small forefinger. "Mother is asleep."

"Asleep!" roared the squire. "A pretty time a day to be asleep, and the whole house wide open, ready for any tramp that may come along, and your grandmother's silver spoons in plain view on the dresser-shelf. Asleep!"

"I'm sorry, Titus," said an apologetic voice, as a pale, shadowy little woman issued from the hall beyond, where she had been lying on a procrustean lounge, fashioned of unpainted pine boards, and draped with a lumpy mattress. "I hadn't any idea of falling asleep when I lay down, but my head ached a little—it's the heat I suppose—and I felt dizzy. I'm very sorry, but surely I ain't 12 o'clock yet."

"It don't lack many minutes of it," said the squire, gloomily looking at the big, wooden clock, whose fat, black Roman numerals glared back at him from behind a green nebula of asparagus branches. "The heat, eh? Well, I s'pose other folks feel it, too. My head aches, but I don't take to my bed. And when a man comes home tired and beat out from the hay-field he naturally expects to find things comfortable. I don't know what a woman has her board and-keep for if it ain't to see that meals is reg'lar and things decent."

"I'm sorry, Titus," nervously reiterated the little woman, fluttering to and fro like a lame-winged pigeon, "but I'll make all the haste I can. Dinner will soon be ready. Here, Kitty (to the child), wash these potatoes in the sink as quick as you can, and trim the beets, while I run out for some kindlings to hurry up the fire."

A minute afterward he could hear the quick strokes of the hatchet and he bethought himself that, in the hurry incident to haying-time, the pile of kindlings had been allowed to get low.

"It does seem," he said, patulantly, "as if everything hindered a man's dinner."

"Then, father," said Kitty, glancing shrewdly over the top of the tin potato-pan, "why don't you go out and split the kindling and let mother tend to the things indoors?"

"Hush, Kitty," said Mrs. Sadley quickly, as she touched a match to the mass of crumpled papers under the grate.

"Where's the last Gazette?" snarled the squire, ignoring Kitty's query.

"Oh, Titus," cried the wife, "I've just set fire to it! I supposed of course you'd read it—its a week old to-day, you know."

"Of course," said Squire Sadley, "I might have known without asking! It's waste, and fling away, and burn up in this house. There ain't nothing safe where an extravagant woman's concerned!"

"Mother ain't extravagant!" said Kitty.

"Where's them pens I brought in this morning?" sharply demanded the squire, looking around him, with Argus eyes.

"There isn't time to shell them now," said Mrs. Sadley, timidly.

"Time—time!" repeated her husband. "Of course there ain't time, if you sleep away your life on that there sofa. I mean to have it taken away to-morrow. It's a deal too handy. What's the use o' my plantin' the earliest pens in market and hoin' 'em out brushin' 'em, and then goin' out afore sunup to pick 'em, if my folks han't life enough to cook 'em?"

"I'll have 'em for supper," said Mrs. Sadley, with a little tremor in her voice.

"No you won't, neither," said the squire. "I'll send 'em over to Neighbor Barton's. His wife's got some snap in her! I declare, it's clear discouragin' for a man to be dragged back all the time by a shiftless wife!"

A big round drop splashed down into the frying-pan which Mrs. Sadley was just preparing to receive sundry slices of well-cured ham which she had been cutting; she made no verbal reply, however.

"Eh?" said the squire; "why don't you say something? Sulking, I s'pose, as usual?"

At this poor Mrs. Sadley burst into tears.

"No, Titus," said she, I ain't sulking. But I feel awful bad to-day, and it don't take much to upset me. It's all true what you say. I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature, and I don't blame you for getting out of patience. But if I hadn't worked so hard all these years—"

"Oh, yes, there's always some excuse," growled the squire, and taking a stray "sample number" of a paper, he went out to sit in the honeysuckle shade.

"I can't stand that roasting fire," said he.

"Then," said Kitty, the enfant terrible, "how do you suppose mother likes it?"

In an instant, however, her sly, childish attention was diverted.

"See!" she cried; "there comes Cousin Mary and Mr. Dallas over the hill! Oh, father, they're engaged. Did you know it?"

"Yes," absently answered the squire, intent on his paper.

"I was in the parlor that night; it thundered and rained so hard," said Kitty, with a twinkling eye, "and they didn't know it. And I heard them talking to each other. And he called her his darling love—"

"Hump!" grunted the squire. "A reg'lar case o' spoonin'."

"And she said he was her dearest, dearest one," added Kitty the circumstantial.

"Young fools!" snapped Squire Sadley.

"Father," said Kitty, leaning on his shoulder—she was the only one in the house who was not afraid of the stern despot—"don't all lovers talk so?"

"They're fools for their pains if they do?"

"Didn't you love mother when she was a girl like Cousin Mary? Didn't you say just such things to her?"

The squire moved uneasily in his chair under the calm searching light of Mary's eyes.

"I might ha' done," he owned at last. "I s'pose I was just, as great an idiot as other folks be."

"I don't see why people ever leave it off," said Kitty abstractedly.

"Was mother a pretty girl?"

"Don't talk nonsense," said the squire, almost angrily; and he got up and walked around the old wooden bench beside the well-curb.

Had Kitty's mother been a pretty girl? Yes, that she had—rosy-cheeked and limpid-eyed, with a laugh as sweet as the note of a thrush, and the lightest foot in a Virginia reel of any girl in the neighborhood. And now, "I am a poor, worn-out, feeble creature," she had said, in the faint, weary accents, looking at him out of the dim, faded eyes; "and I don't blame you for getting out of patience." Yes; it was all true. But what had wrought the change? Whose fault was it?

"I don't know," said the squire, staring at heaven's blue eye reflected far down in the heart of the deep, cool well, "but I'm most think I've been too hard on her. Now I come to study on her, I've had lots o' hired help about the farm, and she's done all the housework herself. And she never was very strong! Was she a pretty girl? There wasn't none prettier in a radius o' twenty miles around Kingsley church. And to look at her now!"

The squire got up and stamped uneasily around the well.

"I've been a brute!" he muttered to himself. "Worse than a dumb brute—for they ain't supposed to know no better. I don't know what

I've been thinkin' of all these years. Leave off loving her? I han't never lost it off. I love her now, bless her faithful, patient soul, as well as ever I did, only I've fell into the way of bein' careless and neglectful. But I'll turn over a new leaf this very day, see if I don't."

He kept his word.

"Engaged, Mary? Is it really a settled thing?" said Mrs. Sadley.

"Oh, I hope you'll be happy. I hope, after twelve years of marriage, dear Mary, you'll be as happy as I am now!"

Her eyes shone; a faint color glowed on her ordinary pale cheeks. Mary Sadley looked at her in surprise.

"Would you believe," went on the squire's wife, "he has hired a girl to come here and do all the rough work so as to spare me? And there is such an easy, spring-upholstered sofa in the hall in place of the lumpy old lounge, and these one of the hay-hands splitting a pile of wood to last from now to Michaelmas. And we are to keep our wedding anniversary in real old-fashioned style next week, and Titus has ordered a dress trimmed with white ribbon, just like the one I was married in. He says I shall look as young and pretty as I did then. Such nonsense, you know! And yet it is nice of him to say so—now, isn't it?"

And Mrs. Sadley laughed through her tears.

Poor soul! The sunshine had come late in life, yet it filled her whole being with blessedness.

"I'm so glad!" said Mary. "But you deserve it all, Cousin Eunice."

And the newly betrothed lovers whispered to each other that the millennium must surely be at hand. For what else could so have changed the squire?

They did not stop to reflect that there is truth in the old saying: "Good in all, and none all good."—Amy Randolph in New York Ledger.

No Negroes There.

Slavery, as is well known, depended for its extension on two important crops, both of which demanded a large amount of cheap labor, and afforded articles which commerce greatly demands. The institution rested on the industries of tobacco and cotton growing. Only where one of these crops could be profitably

titled did the institution ever firmly establish itself. A glance at the map will show that the Appalachian system of mountains widens as we go southward from Pennsylvania until it occupies nearly one-fifth of the southern states, extending southward, so as to include half of Virginia and North Carolina, a considerable part of western South Carolina, much of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and a part of Alabama.

In this section the character of the soil and form of the surface and the nature of the climate make the land unsuited for the extended culture of either tobacco or cotton. The result was slavery never firmly established in any part of this vast territory. Here and there in the more fertile valleys a few slaves were employed, but there are counties in this area where a slave was never held, and where to this day a negro is so great a curiosity that people will journey miles to behold him. The natural result of this distribution in the negro population was that the mountain districts of the south were separated in their political motives from the plain country.

When the rebellion occurred the Appalachian country was a region where disaffection toward the confederacy prevailed; to a great extent the men cast in their lot with the north, or, at least, gave their sympathies to the federal cause. The people of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and western Virginia—and generally those of western North Carolina as well—recruited the ranks of the federal army.—Prof. N. S. Shaler in Scribner's.

A Little Island Colony.

A few months ago the handful of people who live on Pitcairn Island celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the landing of their fathers on that little rock. The world is always glad to hear of the prosperity of this people, and several other little communities inhabiting the smallest specks of land in the ocean also excite much interest.

There is one island, however, of which we seldom hear. It is Lord Howe Island, the home of fifty or sixty white people, about 600 miles northeast of New South Wales. Years ago two or three families from New Zealand thought they would seek a new home.

They had heard of the profuse vegetation on this crescent shaped little island, and decided that they would build new homes there. So they went to Lord Howe Island, which is only six miles long and about a mile wide, and rises precipitously from the sea to a height of nearly 8,000 feet at nearly every point. They built their huts, tilled the land, and after a while two or three other families joined them. Some of these original settlers are still living, but most of the residents are their descendants.

The island is under the government of New Zealand, and once a year it is visited by a magistrate who settles all little disputes. It is a very easy task, for there are seldom any differences among the people. Like Pitcairn and other little communities, they have never found it necessary to build a wall.

FACTS ABOUT THE JAPS.

CHARACTERISTICS IN WHICH THEY FAR EXCEL US.

Extraordinarily Polite are They, Marvellously Clean and Fearless of Death—Hated of the Chinese—Unique Features of Their Public Baths.

"Japan is the land of flowers and silks," said Mr. Charles P. Dunne, proprietor of a troupe of performing Japs. "I have lived there some four years now, and shall always live there. No man ever lived in Japan a year and was willing to leave or live anywhere else. I'm anxious to get back. There isn't a Japan in my company as homesick to see Japan as I am. Flowers—there is no end! They make the very air a balm with their perfume. The chrysanthemums—the national flower—are alone worth a trip across the Pacific."

"Americans are especially the favorites of the Japanese. The courtesy and kindness which this government has displayed toward Japan, in contrast to the somewhat abrupt and dictatorial methods of England and France, are responsible for this. England made her demands with a threat to blow down a town if they were not met; the United States bowed politely and put the same thing in the form of a request. The Japs appreciate the difference and love the Americans."

"The Japs personally are the politest people on earth. A Frenchman isn't in it with a Jap. You lift your hat and a Jap will lift his higher; you bow and a Jap will bow a foot lower than you do. This excess of politeness is at first a little irksome, but one gets used to it and likes it."

"The Japanese are advancing fast, faster in fact than any people on earth. They are building schools and filling them with students all over the islands. It is peculiar but true that these young Jap students—well educated, mild, and but little, if any behind the college boys of the same age in America—are the most bitter and fanatical expositors of their old heathen religion. So far as the Mikado's government and the people generally are involved, they tolerate unhesitatingly the presence of all religions and lay no embargo on the efforts of missionaries to reclaim all who will to Christianity."

"These people are very cleanly. Their cities are models as being well kept and pure. I have been in one of their fishing villages, which is the poorest and meanest, and so far as offense to sight or smell was concerned, it was like a conservatory of flowers. In the big cities they maintain public bath houses and all are free to dip themselves at pleasure. That brings me to another matter of some delicacy to foreigners. People of both sexes bathe together in Japan. There is no discrimination or difference. It is not 'gents to the right and ladies to the left' with them. They mingle in the bath without restriction and in nature's garb. This, which is shocking to any but a Jap, is altogether common-place to these nonchalant celestialists. It is their custom, their fashion, the lesson of their life, or anything you may call it, and so they think no more of these mixed lavations than you would of a party of men and women at dinner."

"The Mikado's government is very jealous of any attempt to take the women away from Japan. I venture to say I am the only foreigner who ever brought any women away under contract and did it by lawful passports and on the square. The four I have with me I had trouble to get. I assure you, and I had lived in Japan four years and was well liked and respected by them. I had to give a big bond to bring them back all right, and even then they fussed around and made me lose two steamers before I got clear with them. They are afraid of the women being drawn into an immoral life, which, by their notion, would bring shame and reproach to the imperial government of Japan."

"The Japanese laws punish crime very severely. Their jails are awful holes. The prisoner is cooped up in a little dungeon not big enough to swing a cat in, and has for provant no more than one rice ball and about a pint of water daily. The Jap authorities are not allowed to punish foreigners. In each city is a large tract, or part, of the city, marked off for the occupation of aliens. This is entirely maintained by the foreign element and is called the 'foreign concessions.'"

"Oh! these Japs are brave. They have no more fear of death than has a bullock. They will kill themselves. The time was and is still for that matter, when some high official like the Mikado might fall foul with some member of his staff or retinue, and command him to commit *hari kari*. Not *hari kari*, *hari kari*. Now, I don't understand any grief would specially flow if the culprit disobeyed. It might disgrace him; but in any event none of them ever avoided it, so far as I know. The doomed man would go home and take a week to do it, if he saw fit. He suited his own taste as to that. He made a big feast, kissed his friends good-bye, dressed himself in spotless white, knelt down on a mat, plunged a knife into his bowels, making a great slash, and died."

"A Jap will forgive anything but being called a Chinaman. Should you mistake a Jap for a Chinaman, you couldn't square it in a thousand years."

They hate and despise their pigtailed neighbors in a way a Christian couldn't understand. They would go over and tear China to pieces if the civilized powers would let them. In a social way they won't recognize or yield an inch to a Chinaman. It is bred in them and a matter of instinct."

BEARS OF ALASKA.

The Land is a Paradise for the Hunter of the Grizzly.

To the bear hunter the wilds of Alaska offer a paradise that can be found in no other country on the globe, as is attested by the yearly shipments of hides, writes a Juneau correspondent of the Denver News. The most chosen are those of the black bear, which roam the woods by hundreds, and prime skins bring from \$25 up to as high as \$100 each in the market. During the excursion season tourists from all parts of the globe make a thriving trade for Alaska merchants in the bearskin line. There are five distinct species of the bear in Alaska—the black, brown or cinnamon and a cross, which inhabit all portions of southeastern Alaska and the upper portion of the Yukon country. Further north, in the St. Elias Alps, is the home of a grizzly which in size, ferocity and color much resembles the grizzlies of the Sierra Nevada, and still further north, along the lower reaches of the Yukon and the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean, is the white polar bear. As brave and skillful in hunting bear as the Alaska Indian is he seldom hunts the St. Elias grizzly, both because there is little profit in the hides and the great size and ferocity of the beasts make hunting them a most hazardous undertaking. Their mode of killing them is by shooting into them from a heavily charged smooth-bore musket a heavy slug of lead, copper or iron, then awaiting their charge, which never fails to follow the shot, with a long, heavy and strongly made spear, resting the butt of the weapon on the ground and planting one foot firmly against it. The point of the spear rests at an angle to pierce the bear in the breast, and the bear's own weight, when it strikes the spear in its mad charge, is calculated to drive the weapon through him or pierce him deep enough to cause death. As will be readily seen, if at this critical moment the hunter's courage should fail him, or by miscalculation the spear failed to impale the charging beast, the hunter would be knocked senseless and immediately torn into shreds. This mode of bear-hunting may have its advantages, but only the Alaska Indian has the courage to try the experiment.

Maybe Land.

Beyond where the marshes are dark and wide
Is a ladder of red and gold,
Where the sun has sunk in the shifting tide
Of the clouds that the night elves mold.
It leads to the portals of Maybe Land,
Where castles and groves we see,
On a vapor bank o'er the mists expand,
To darken the wind-swept lee.

"Is there that our wishes are all made true,
Where frowns may not mar the brow,
Where storms never mutter the whole year through,
Where then is transformed to Now,
And only the dreamer who idly halts
With a pencil and brush in hand,
Can travel the path to the mystic vaults,
And the treasures of Maybe Land."
—Phyllander Johnson in Washington Post.

A Bright Gama.

With the lengthening evenings of autumn there arises a demand for novel indoor amusements. An English paper tells how such can be obtained on strictly scientific principles. In describing an entertainment at which the writer was present.

The lecturer held up a sheet of paper which he touched with the still glowing wick of the candle. Instantly the paper began to smoulder; and it smouldered up and down in a narrow line until it had written "God save the Queen," which was the very last thing we expected it would do.

Then other sheets of paper were taken and on some patterns were burned out, on others animals were drawn. On the last there appeared a very fair sketch in stencil of the room in which the lecture was given. This was mysterious. The papers were handed round for examination, and, though some were held up to the light, no pattern could be found on them.

"It is easy enough to prepare such papers," said the lecturer. "Take some saltpetre, and dissolve in water till the water will take up no more. Then with a wooden point, such as a match end or a slip of shaving, use this solution as an ink and draw the pattern on paper. Any paper will do, but unsized paper will not show the mark when the liquid dries, which it very soon will do. But if there is no mark? how are you to know where to start from. Make a pencil mark at the spot. When you are ready apply to the mark a glowing stick like this. You will see the burning spread right and left until the ends meet, and you have a result like that." And out dropped an elephant.—Argory.

The Reason Why.

Von Fairmount (the anarchist): "Why are such great fortunes left in these days?"

Wiggins: "Because a man can't carry more than his funeral expenses to the grave."

CARPET-WEAVING IN INDIA.

Something About How Artistic Shawls and Carpets are Manufactured.

The shawls and carpets of India have long been famous for their color. Their popularity is partly due to the brilliancy and permanence of the dyes employed, and partly to the harmonious tints into which the colors are blended. The figures, except when they are geometrical, are apt to be rudely drawn.

It is a matter of surprise to learn that work so artistic as the weaving of the wonderful fabrics which cannot be equalled in our mills, is every part done on the rudest of looms and by little boys of less than twelve years of age. Mrs. King describes the work as she saw it done in one of the hill towns near the borders of Kashmir.

"We passed through an archway into a large, deserted-looking enclosure full of rubbish heaps, and having a deep colonnade of mud-bricks running all round. Under this were erected rude looms, of which there must have been over fifty, but at the present time only six are being worked, owing to trade being slack."

"The carpets were all intended for the London market. We saw one, measuring twelve feet by ten, which was nearly finished. Six little boys, varying in age from eight to eleven years, were working it, while one of them read out the pattern from a slip of paper. Their small brown fingers worked so nimbly, knotting on the various colored wools and cutting off the ends with a knife, that one could hardly see what they were doing. It seemed amazing that such young boys could have attained such dexterity. Their pay is from eight to ten shillings a month."

"We were told that they could make a carpet of the size they were then working in one month, so that the actual cost for making would be about three pounds, and as the carpet would sell here for over thirteen pounds, there must be a handsome profit over and above the cost of the wool and the interest on capital sunk."

An Unpopular Coin.

The silver half dollar is so unpopular a coin that \$17,000,000 worth of them remain piled up in the Treasury vaults and cannot be got into circulation. The director of the mint suggests that they be recoined into dimes and quarters, and asks for an appropriation for that purpose.

The New Rifle a Failure.

The German government has suspended the manufacture of the new repeating rifle with which the first five army corps and the Guard were furnished. It turns out that it is a spitfire with the new powder, which the barrel is unable to stand, and that it is dangerous to the man who uses it. Many think the bad gun barrel is a good peace preserver.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The Reform church in the United States (German) reports 1,550 congregations and 203,853 members.

The amount collected in the churches of London on Hospital Sunday was \$310,000. This was \$5,000 more than in any previous year.

There is a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in the Wisconsin State prison, which has more than 100 members and is doing a good business.

The Methodist Episcopal church has, in connection with its mission in Mexico, 2,437 communicants. This indicates a gain of 394 during the last year.

Seventeen hundred of the Sioux are members of the Episcopal church, and Baptists, Catholics, and Congregationalists are also represented among them.

A St. Louis congregation paid off the church mortgage and then burned the instrument in open meeting, the choir singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Young Men's Christian associations are being organized in Jerusalem, Ramleh, and Lydda. Blind Smith, who is engaged in the work, has secured the co-operation of the bishop of Jerusalem.

The American Congregational union reports receipts for the last year of \$155,530, of which \$70,300 came from individuals and churches. This has been the most successful year in the history of the organization.

The Presbyterian Theological seminary of San Francisco has recently received gifts amounting to \$350,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the gift of one man, Alexander Montgomery of San Francisco.

The various Lutheran bodies in this country have twenty-two theological seminaries, with sixty-eight professors and 1,035 students; twenty-five colleges, with 285 professors and 3,438 students, and thirty-eight academies and seminaries with 3,500 students.

Some preachers put their listeners asleep with dreamy discourses, but the Rev. David Kauffman of Indiana reverses this and puts himself asleep while in the pulpit. While apparently asleep and unconscious it is said that he delivers sermons of amazing eloquence.

The Pope has purchased from the Gonzaga family a picture by Veronese representing St. Louis de Gonzaga in his princely dress with a sword. The picture is now exhibited in the German college, where it is visited by cardinals and priests. It is a sign of the preparations for the centenary of St. Louis, which falls on the 21st of June, 1891.

Dr. George F. Pentecost has had a prosperous voyage to India and has commenced his labors in Calcutta. Large numbers of invitations from other cities have been sent to him. He says the mission stations are deplorably undermanned and begs that Christian people in this country will pray that more missionaries may enter the field, and that God will bless his work in India.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

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THE FARM AND HOME.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR RURAL READERS.

Some Useful Suggestions About Transplanting Trees—What Causes "Thumps" in Hogs—Value of Clover as a Crop—Farm and Stock Notes.

Transplanting Trees.

It will soon be spring again, and our farmers should then give more attention to their orchards. The first requisite to a good orchard is a proper location, with the land well prepared.

It should be cultivated and manured, and be in such condition as to bear, say fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

The trees should be young and thrifty. If the trees come from the nurseries in good condition they should be set at once, or kept from the sun in a cool, moist place until set.

Let the holes be dug of sufficient size to extend the roots out full length.

Set the trees as deep as they were in the nursery, and no deeper. Put a few inches of rich top soil or turf, the latter is better, in the bottom of the hole. Have a tub of water handy.

Take the tree in one hand, with the top down, and a sharp knife in the other, and cut off all the broken roots with a slanting cut. From the smooth-cut roots little rootlets will start very soon, and the tree will make a good growth the first year.

Next turn the tree top up, and with a slanting cut take off at least one-half the length of all the limbs and top. Do not be afraid to use the knife freely. I seldom leave more than three buds on a limb. Some object to this practice, but experience and observation have convinced me that this is correct.

The roots of most trees extend much farther than their branches, and when taken from the nursery the larger part of the roots are left in the ground, and hence there is but little left to sustain the tree. Even if the tree lives with the whole top left on, then the ends of the limbs will be likely to die. At all events, such a tree will be stunted and ruined. The tree thus prepared, trimmed as above, should have its roots dipped into the tub of water. By so doing the dirt will cling to the roots, and enable them to start more readily.

The above directions will apply to nearly all fruit trees. The pear or quince should be set so as to cover the connection three or four inches below the surface. By so doing quince roots will be placed out of the way of the borers, for these pests seem to be more fond of the quince than of the pear.

Thumps in Hogs.

This disease is common to all seasons, but more prevalent in the cool months of fall and spring and during the winter than during the summer. It is caused by constipation, too rich and heavy feeding, colds, and lying in the dust. We have had more trouble from overfeeding than all the other causes together. When a young pig gets to thumping we do not expect to meet with success in doctoring, because the trouble is caused by too much milk, and before we can reach it through the dam it succumbs. But with pigs after weaning and larger animals that suffer from thumps we have met with good success in giving medicine, finding spirits of turpentine the best remedy. For a pig that will weigh fifty pounds a teaspoonful will be a dose; give once a day for two or three days in the slop, and then drop out a day or two before giving another dose.

If the animal is getting too much it can be told by the effect on the urinary organs. Once we prepared turpentine for the whole lot, something over thirty head, for a cough, part of them failed to drink, and the others got too much. Result, the next morning about one-half of the number were off feed, and on being driven from their beds the barrows would get almost onto the ground with their bellies in their efforts to urinate, and the sows would settle down on their haunches in their straining. We thought the affected ones were ruined, but in this we were mistaken, for in twelve hours they were at their feed again, apparently all right.

This remedy in some cases fails, as all other remedies will. Many farmers deem it the shortest way out of the trouble when they find a hog thumping, to kill it, putting an end to its misery and saving the expense and inconvenience of doctoring. This we would not do except in extreme cases. This is a trouble that can be prevented by careful feeding and looking well to the sanitary conditions of the animals. Except in the case of sucking pigs we do not think the disease as prevalent as formerly.—Stockman and Farmer.

Value of Clover.

Farm and Home says: Western farmers are beginning to find the value of clover, both as a feed and as a renovator. Many are now plowing it under to improve their fields. A farmer of my acquaintance sowed one bushel of clover on some ten acres with oats and at harvest had a good stand four or five inches high. About September 15 he turned on thirty head of stock for six weeks, leaving an abundance to protect the roots through the winter. That much pasturage at the usual price, 70 cents per month for each animal, means \$33.75, a very good return for \$5 worth of clover seed and \$1 for work, besides leaving

a stand for the succeeding year which yielded nearly two tons of hay to the acre in June besides furnishing a fine field to ripen for seed. Now, why would it not pay for every farmer to sow his spring grain with clover? Then in nearly every case he would have a fine field for pasturage or to turn under.

Value of Skim-Milk.

During the period when butter and other dairy products have been unusually cheap, only those farmers have made money from cows who know how to get the greatest value from skim-milk. Its value as food is not made most of by feeding it exclusively to any animal. Good as it is, it is made still better by adding a little oil meal or flaxseed. This restores the fat which has been taken off in the cream, and makes it nearly equal for fattening to new milk. When thus mixed it goes further if given in connection with other food.

Recent investigations of entomologists show that aphides, which have been so widely destructive, are harbored during winter on cabbage leaves. It is quite common to leave these in the field after cabbages are cut off, but they are good food for poultry, for cattle, and even for horses for a change. It is possible that other green herbage may also harbor aphids, and after removing all that can be used as food for stock, gardens and other grounds containing such rubbish should be plowed so as to put every green thing underground.

Destroy Cabbage Leaves.

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Farm and Stock Notes.

Never feed the cows when milking them. It pays less to handle a poor grade of horses than any other class of stock.

In feeding soft feed to the cows, adding a little salt will make it more palatable.

A colt given plenty of room will not be as awkward as one raised in a close room.

Give an animal a good chance at the start and you will not be disappointed at the outcome.

There are few substances more easily contaminated by pure odors than fresh milk.

Two things—perfection of flesh and of dairy products—in the same animal can hardly be expected.

Much of the work of properly training the trees in the orchard can be done in mild, winter weather.

The more poor horses a man raises the worse off he is, and it is only a question of how long he can stand it.

Many fail to succeed from the fact that their farms are not adapted to the breed of animals that is being kept.

With breeding stock there is always a danger of deterioration, which can only be avoided by care and vigilance.

Using the straw stack for bedding in the stables, will give more comfort to the stock than using as an outside shelter.

A cow cannot produce milk in satisfactory quantities unless she has the elements of material in her food from which to make it.

In many cases inferior products cannot be grown and made ready for market at a fair profit. They are too often a drug on the market.

The form of the animal and the quality of the meat depend mainly on the breed. The growth and development depend largely upon the feed.

It is important, in order to derive the best possible results from feeding animals, that the farmer should thoroughly understand the quality of the material used.

While it is not now possible for every farmer to have the best breeds of stock, yet they can take good care of what they do have so as to realize the most profit.

Help from "Good Housekeeping."

The merit of a salad is that it should be cool, crisp and fresh.

Fine emery paper and sweet oil are excellent for polishing steel grates.

Dredge a little flour over the top of cake to keep the icing from running.

Have a blanket, wrapper, and soft slippers handy in case of night sickness.

Never wash macaroni. The cooking water dissolves everything undesirable.

Soups are so nutritious and palatable; that it is a pity that they are not more generally used.

The best of the potato is not just under the skin, so many suppose, therefore pare thickly.

One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of a good beefsteak is that it must be served at once.

It is nonsense to think soda will freshen anything in cookery that is in any degree approaching decomposition.

Use peanut oil in the small night lamp. It imparts no odor, though turned down below the point of combustion.

Save the fine coal ashes which collect under the oven. They are excellent for scouring tin and all kitchen utensils.

Purify clothes that have been kept from the air by laying pieces of charcoal (wrapped in paper) in the folds. Try the open air first.

Stoves and ranges should be kept free from soot in all departments. A clogged hot-air passage will prevent any oven from cooking well.

Next to getting married, probably the most important duty the ordinary man has to perform in a lifetime is to run for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when the baby has the croup.

Schlemann was 34 years old before he knew a word of Greek, and it was not until he was 41 that he began the study of archæology, in which he was destined to achieve so much distinction.

I cheerfully recommend Salvation Oil for chilblains and sprains. We have tested it at home for these troubles, and three applications gave entire relief in each case. It's the best liniment.

Three of the richest women in Philadelphia are Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, with \$3,000,000; Mrs. Joseph Harrison, with \$2,000,000; and Mrs. Baldwin, who has fortune of \$3,000,000.

You wear out clothes on a wash board ten times as much as on the body. How foolish! Buy Dobbins' Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitations. There are lots of them.

Whittier is fond of pets. He has three handsome dogs, two cats, and three horses. When the poet goes abroad in pleasant weather a young St. Bernard dog is his constant companion.

Swedish Asthma Cure never fails. Send your address. Trial Package mailed free. Collins Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

An oriental pudding, made of a variety of dried fruits and saturated in brandy sauce, is having a great run this season.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore throat. They are exceedingly effective.—Christian World, London, Eng.

More than 500 applicants for admission have been received at Wellesley since last autumn's opening.

Mrs. Winslow's Sassafras Syrup, for Children, cures the croup, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

A. M. Wright, of Alma, Mich., disputes with General Alger the title of "richest man in Michigan." He is a lumber dealer, and is known far and wide in the state for his eccentricities.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Senator Moody, of South Dakota, has had considerable experience with the Indians in the way of business, and the knowledge thus gained he proposes to utilize by writing a book on the Indian question.

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The man who has a good deal to say, always says it in a few words.

Mrs. Cleveland has declined a check for \$500, which was endorsed in a note from a leading magazine requesting an article on "Personal Reminiscences of the White House."

The heaviest carload of beans ever shipped from California was recently sent out by Mr. Lombard, of Ventura county. There were five cars in all, the price car containing 721 sacks, aggregating 40,693 pounds.

Mrs. O'Shea is described by a writer, whose intention is clearly not to flatter, as having the thick lips and bulging brow we see in Cleopatra medals, and as being as cold-blooded ordinarily as Cleopatra was known to be. She is not a very tall or big-boned woman, but is ruddy and full-blooded; her hair is blonde and profuse and her complexion is fair.

A peculiar fact with reference to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is, that, unlike sarsaparillas and other blood medicines, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May, the "Discovery" works equally well all the year round, and in all cases of blood-taints or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier sold through druggists.

Why? Because it's sold on a peculiar plan, and you only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated vegetable extract, put up in large bottles; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; is pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

HOW TO GET WELL

ANTIOCH, ILL.